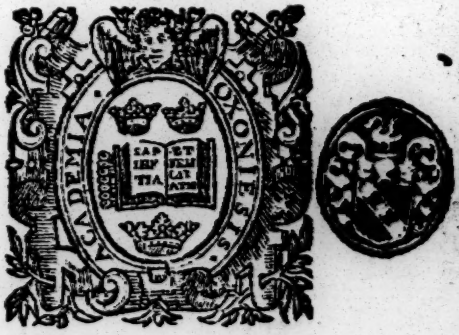
A SHORT Introduction OF GRAMMAR, GENERALLY TO BE VSED.

Compiled and set forth for the bringing up of all those, that intend to attaine to the knowledge of the Latine Tongue.

Lily, William



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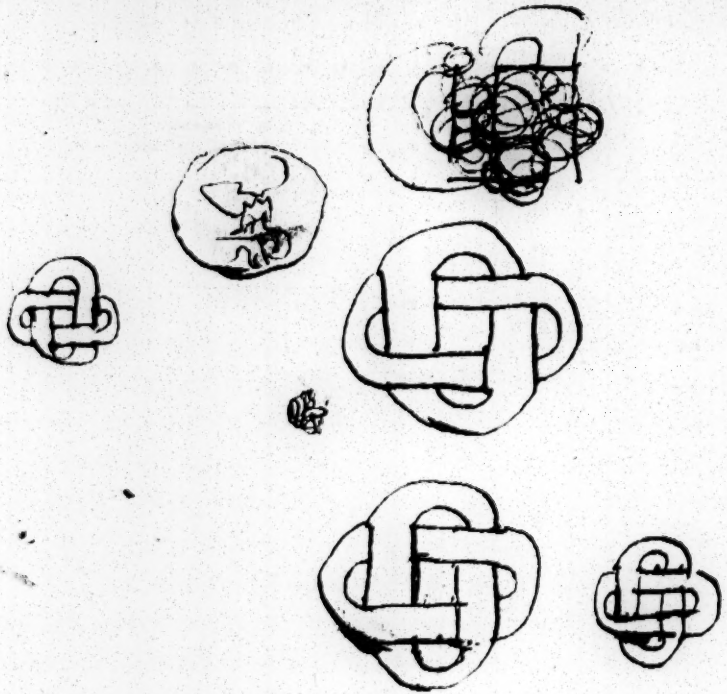

TO exhort every man to the learning of Grammar that intendeth to attaine to the understanding of the tongue, (wherein is contained a great treasure of wisdome & knowledge) it would seeme much vain, and little needfull; forsomuch as it is to be knowen that nothing can surely be ended, whose beginning is either feeble or faulty; and no building be perfect, when as the foundation and ground-worke is ready to fall, and unable to uphold the burthen of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing it selfe, and more profitable for the learner to understand how he may best come to that which he ought most necessarily to have, and to learne the gainingst way of obtaining that which must be his best & certainest guide; both of reading and speaking, than to fall in doubt of the goodnesse and necessity thereof: Which I doubt, whether he shall more lament that he lacketh, or esteeme that he hath it; and whether he shall oftner stumble at trifles, and be deceived in light matters, when he hath it not; or judge truly and faithfully of divers weighty things, when he hath it. The which hath seemed to many very hard to compasse aforetime, because that they who professed this art of teaching Grammar, did teach divers Grammars, and not one: and if by chance they taught one Grammar, yet they did it diversly, and so could not doe it all best; because there is but one bestnesse not only in every thing, but also in the manner of every thing.

As for the diversity of Grammars, it is well and profitably taken away by the Kings Majesties wisdome, who foreseeing the inconvenience, and favourably providing the remedy, caused one kind of Grammar by sundry learned men to be diligently drawne, and so to be set out only, every where to be taught for the use of learners, and for avoiding the hurt in changing of Schoolmasters.

The variety of teaching is divers yet, and alwaies will be; for that every School master liketh that he knoweth, & seeth not the use of that he knoweth not; & therefore judgeth that the most sufficient way, which he seeth to be the readiest mean and perfect kind, to bring a learner to have a through knowledge therein.

Wherefore it is not amisse, if one seeing by triall an easier and readier way than the common sort of teachers do, would

say what he hath proued, and for the commodity allowed; that others not knowing the same, might by experience proue the like and then by proofe reasonably iudge the like: not hereby excluding the better way when it is found: but in the meane season forbidding the worse.

The first and chiefest point is that the diligent Master make not the Scholar hast too much but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching make him to rehearse so, that while he hath perfectly that which is behind hee suffer him not to goe forward: for this posting hast ouerthroweth and hurteth a great sort of wits, and casteth them into an amazednesse, when they know not how they shall either goe forward or backward, but stick fast as one plunged that cannot tell what to do, or which way to turn him: and then the Master thinketh the Scholar to be a dullard and the Scholar thinketh the thing to be vneasie and too hard for his wit: and the one hath an euill opinion of the other when oftentimes it is in neither but in the kinde of teaching. Wherefore the best and chiefest point throughly to be kept is that the Scholar haue in mind so perfectly that which he hath learned & vnderstand it so, that not only it be not a stop for him, but also a light & help vnto the residue that followeth. This shall be the Masters ease, and the childs encouraging, when the one shall see his labour take good effect, and thereby in teaching be lesse tormented: and the other shall thinke the thing the easier and so with more gladnesse be ready to goe about the same.

In going forward let him haue of euery declension of Nounes & conjugation of Verbs, so many seuerall examples, as they passe them that it may seeme to the Schoole-master, no word in the Latine tongue to be so hard for that part, as the Scholar shall not be able praisably to enter into the forming thereof. And surely the multitude of examples (if the easiest and commonest be taken first & so come to the stranger & harder) must needs bring this profit withall, that the Scholar shall best vnderstand, & soonest conceiue the reason of the rules & best be acquainted with the fashion of the tongue. Wherein it is profitable, not only that he can orderly decline his Noune and his Verb; but euery way, forward, backward, by cases, by persons: that neither case of Noun nor person of Verb can be required, that he cannot without stop or study tell. And until this time I count not the Scholar perfect, nor ready to go any further till he hath this already learned.

This is, when he can perfectly doe and hath learned euery part not by rote but by reason & more cunning in the vnder-

standing

ſtanding of the thing, then in rehearſing of the wordes, (which is not paſt a quarter of a yeares diligence or very little more to a painfull and diligent man if the Scholar haue a mean wit) then let him paſſe to the Concords to know the agreement of parts among themſelues with like way and diligence as is afore deſcribed.

Wherein plain and ſundry examples and continuall rehearſall of things learned and ſpecially the daily declining of a Verb, and turning him into all faſhions ſhall make the great and heauie labour ſo eaſie and ſo pleaſant for the framing of ſentences, that it will be rather a delight unto them that they be able to do well, then paine in ſearching of an unuſed and unacquainted thing.

When theſe Concords be well known unto them, (an eaſie and pleaſant pain if the fore grounds be well and throughly beaten in) let them not continue in learning of their rules orderly as they lie in their Syntax but rather learne ſome pretty booke wherein is contained not only the eloquence of the tongue but alſo a good plaine leſſon of honeſty and godlines; and thereof take ſome little ſentence as it lieth, and learne to make the ſame firſt out of Engliſh into latine not ſeeing the booke, or conſtruing it thereupon. And if there fall any neceſſary rule of the Syntax to be knowne then to learn it as the occaſion of the ſentence giueth cauſe that day: which ſentence once made well and as nigh as may be with the wordes of the booke then to take the booke and conſtrue it and ſo ſhall he be leſſe troubled with the parſing of it, & eaſilieſt carrie his leſſon in minde.

And although it was ſaid before that the Scholars ſhould learn but a little at once: it is not meant that when the maſter hath heard them a while, he ſhould let them alone (for that were more negligence for both parts) but I would all their time they bee at ſchoole they ſhould never be idle but alwaies occupied in a continuall rehearſing & looking back again to thoſe things they haue learned, & be more bound to keep well their old then to take forth any new.

Thus if the Maſter occupie them, he ſhall ſee a little leſſon take a great deale of time; and diligently inquiring and examining of the parts and the rules, not to be done ſo quickly and ſpeedily as it might be thought to be: Within a while by this uſe, the ſcholar ſhall be brought to a good kind of readineſſe of making to the which if there be adioyned ſome uſe of ſpeaking (which muſt neceſſarily be had) he ſhall be brought paſt the wearieſome bitterneſſe of his learning.

A great help to further this readineſſe of making & ſpeaking, ſhall be, if the Maſter give him an Engliſh booke, and cauſe him ordinarily to turne every day ſome part into Latine. This exerciſe cannot be done without his rules, & therefore doth eſtabliſh them, and ground them ſurely in his mind for readineſſe, and maketh him more able to ſpeake more ſuddenly, whenſoever any preſent occaſion is offered for the ſame. And it doth helpe his learning more a great deale, to turne out of Engliſh into Latine, then to the contrary.

Furthermore, we ſee many can underſtand Latin, that cannot ſpeake it; and when they read the Latine words in the booke can tell you the Engliſh thereof at any time; but when they have laid away their booke, they cannot contrariwiſe tell you for the Engliſh the latine again, whenſoever you will aſk them. And therefore this exerciſe helpeth this ſore well, and maketh thoſe words which he underſtandeth, to be readier by uſe unto him, and ſo perfecteth him in the tongue handſomely.

Theſe precepts well kept, will bring a man clean paſt the uſe of this Grammar booke, & make him as ready as his booke, & ſo meet to further things: whereof it were out of ſeaſon to give precepts here. And therefore this may be for this purpoſe enough, which to good Schoole-maſters & skillful is not ſo needfull: to other meaner and leſſe practiſed it may be not only worth the labour of reading, but alſo of the uſing.

An Advertiſement to the Reader.

IN this Edition, for the greater profit and eaſe both of Maſter and Scholar, in the Engliſh Rules, and in the Latine Syntax, thoſe words wherein the force of each example lyeth, are noted with letters and figures, where need is: the governour, directour, or guider, or that which is in place of it, with an a; the governed, or that which is guided by it, with b; or if there be more governours, the firſt with a, the ſecond with aa, and ſo if more governed's. the firſt with b, the ſecond with bb, & ſometimes the order is directed by a, b, c, or by figures, and the words of the ſame, or ſuch like nature, coupled together with little ſtroakes betweene, ſo much as may be. That ſo in ſaying the enſamples, the children may (where or when the Maſter pleaſeth) render againe, only thoſe words which are the enſample: as ſaying *Quis niſi* b *mentis* a *inops oblatum reſpuat aurum*? may repeat again, a *Inops* b *mentis*. So throughout all the Latin rules, for better underſtanding thereof, & for a ſhort repetition, when the Maſter pleaſeth, the ſummes of all the rules are ſet downe, either in the words before the rule, or in the margent, that ſo they may be chained together briefly, and make perfect ſenſe.

The

The Latine Letters are thus written.

The Capitall letters,
A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V X Y Z.
A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T V X Y Z.

The ſmall letters.
a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ t v u x y z.
a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ t v u x y z.

Letters are divided into Vowels and Conſonants.

A Vowel is a letter which maketh a full and perfect ſound of it ſelfe, and there are five in number, namely, *a, e, i, o, u*; whereunto is added the Greek Vowel, *y*.

A Conſonant is a letter which muſt needs be ſounded with a Vowel; as *b* with *e*. And all the letters, except the Vowels, are conſonants.

A ſyllable is the pronouncing of one letter or more with one breath: as, *A-ve.*

A diphthong is the ſound of two Vowels in one ſyllable, and of them there be foure in number, namely, *æ, œ, au, eu*, whereunto is added *ei*: as, *Æneas, cœna, audio, euge, hei.*

Inſteed of *æ* and *œ*, we commonly do pronounce *e*.

The Greeke Letters, are thus written.

The Capitall letters,
Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω.

The ſmall letters,
α β γ δ ε ζ η ϑ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω.

sigma Tau ς

PRECATIO.

DOmine Pater, cœli ac terræ Effector, qui liberaliter tribuis ſapientiam omnibus eam cum fiduciâ abs te petentibus, exorna ingenii mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudiſti, lumine divinæ gratiæ tuæ; ut non modo quæ ad cognoſcendum te, & Servatorem noſtrum Dominum Jeſum valeãt, intelligam; ſed etiam ità mente & voluntate perſequar, & indies benignitate tuâ, tum doctrinâ tũ pietate proficiam: ut qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me reſplendeſcere dona tua facias, ad gloriam ſempiternam immortalis Majeſtatis tuæ. AMEN.

A PRAYER.

OAlmighty Lord and merciſull Father, Maker of heaven and earth, which of thy free liberality giveſt wiſdome abundantly to all that with faith and full aſſurance aske it of thee, beautifie by the light of thy heavenly grace the towardneſſe of my wit, the which with other powers of nature thou haſt powred into me; that I may not only underſtand thoſe things which may effectually bring me to the knowledge of thee & the Lord Jeſus our Saviour; but alſo with my whole heart and will, conſtantly follow the ſame, and receive daily increaſe through thy bountifull goodneſſe towards me, as well in good life as doctrine: ſo that thou which worketh all things in all creatures, mayeſt make thy gratious benefits ſhine in me, to the endleſſe glory & honour of thine immortall Majeſtie. So be it.

AN

¶ AN INTRODUCTION OF the eight parts of LATINE ſpeech.

IN Speech be theſe eight parts following:

Noune,	declined.	Adverb,	vnd clined.
Pronoune,		Conjunction,	
Verbe,		Prepoſition,	
Participle,		Interjection,	

Of a NOUNE.

A Noune is the name of a thing that may be ſeen, felt, heard, or underſtood: as the name of my hand in Latine, is manus; the name of an houſe, is domus; the name of goodneſſe, is bonitas. A ama

Noun two for

Of Nounes, ſome be Subſtantives, and ſome be Adjectives.

A noune ſubſtantive is that ſtandeth by himſelfe; and requireth not another word to be joyned with him to ſhew his ſignification: as, Homo, *a man*; and it is declined with one article; as, Hic Magiſter, *a maſter*: or elſe with two at the moſt; as, Hic & hæc Parens, *a father or mother*. A noune Subſtantive.

A Noune Adjective is that cannot ſtand by it ſelfe in reaſon or ſignification, but requireth to be joyned with another word: as, Bonus *good*, Pulcher *Faire*. And it is declined either with three terminations; as, Bonus, bona, bonum: or elſe with three articles; as Hic, hæc & hoc Felix, *Happy*: Hic & hæc Levis, & hoc Leve, *Light*. A Noune Adjective.

A Noune Subſtantive either is proper to the thing that it betokeneth: as, Edvardus is my proper name: or elſe is common to more: as Homo is a common name to all men. Two kind of Nounes Subſtantives.

Numbers

Numbers of Nounes.

IN Nounes be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural. The Singular number ſpeaketh but of one: as Lapis, *a ſtone*. The Plural number ſpeaketh of more than one: as, Lapides, *ſtones*.

Caſes of Nounes.

NOunes be declined with ſix Caſes, ſingularly and Plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accuſative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

mina. caſe. The Nominative caſe cometh before the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion, Who, or What? as, Magiſter docet, *The maſter teacheth.*

nitive. The Genitive caſe is known by this Token, *Of*, & anſwereth to this queſtion, Whoſe, or Whereof? as, Doctrina Magiſtri, *The learning of the Maſter.*

Dative. The Dative Caſe is knowne by this Token, *To*, and anſwereth to this queſtion, To Whom, or To What? as, Do librum Magiſtro, *I give a booke to the maſter.*

Accuſa. tive. The Accuſative caſe followeth the Verbe, and anſwereth to this queſtion, Whom, or What? as, Amo Magiſtrum, *I love the Maſter.*

Vocative. The Vocative caſe is known by calling or ſpeaking to, as, O Magiſter, *O Maſter.*

Ablative. The Ablative caſe is commonly joyned with Prepoſitions ſerving to the Ablative caſe: as, De magiſtro, *Of the maſter.* Coram magiſtro, *Before the maſter.*

Alſo In, With, Through, For, From, By, and Than, after the Comparative degree, be ſignes of the Ablative caſe.

Articles

Articles.

Articles are borrowed of the Pronoune, and be thus declined.

Singulariter,	*Nomin. hic, hæc, hoc.*	Pluraliter,	*Nomin. hi, hæ, hæc.*
	Genitivo hujus.		*Gen. horum, harum, horum.*
	Dativo huic,		*Dativo his.*
	Acc. hunc, hanc, hoc.		*Accuſ. hos, has, hæc.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablat. hoc, hâc, hoc.		*Ablativo his.*

Genders of Nounes.

Genders of Nounes be ſeven: the Maſculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Commune of two, the Commune of three, the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

The Maſculine Gender is declined with this article Hic: as, Hic vir, *a man.*

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc: as, Hæc mulier, *a woman.*

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: as, Hoc ſaxum, *a ſtone.*

The Commune of two is declined with Hic, and hæc: as, Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother.*

The Commune of three is declined with Hic hæc and hoc: as, Hic, hæc & hoc fælix, *happy.*

The Doubtfull Gender is declined with Hic or hæc: as, Hic vel hæc dies, *a day.*

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article, and under that one article both kinds are ſignified: as Hic paſſer, *a ſparrow*; Hæc aquila, *an eagle*, both he and ſhee.

The

The Declenſions of Nounes.

There be five Declenſions of Nounes.

I. The firſt is, when the Genitive & Dative caſe ſingular end in æ: The Accuſative in am: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in â: The Nominative plurall in æ: The Genitive in arum: The Dative in is: The Accuſative in as: The Vocative like the Nominative: The ablative in is:

As in Example.

Hæc mensa.	Singulariter,	*Nominat. hæc muſa.*	Pluraliter,	*Nominat. hæ muſæ.*
		Genit. hujus muſæ.		*Gen. harum muſarum.*
		Dativo huic muſæ.		*Dativo his muſis.*
Poeta. m. & hæc ca.		*Accuſ. hanc muſam.*		*Accuſat, has muſas.*
		Vocativo ô muſà.		*Vocat. ô muſæ.*
		Ablat. ab hac muſâ.		*Ablat. ab his muſis.*

Note. Note that filia and nata, doe make the Dative & the Ablative plurall in is, or in abus. Alſo dea, mula, equa, liberta, make the Dative & the Ablative caſe plurall in abus only.

II. The ſecond is, when the Genitive ſingular ends in i: The Dative in o: The Accuſative in um: The Vocative for the moſt part like the Nominative: The Ablative in o: The Nominative plural in i: The Genitive in orum: The Dative in is: The Accuſative in os: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in is.

As in Example.

Hic vir. Hic liber.	Singulariter,	*Nomin. hic magiſter.*	Pluraliter,	*Nomin. hi magiſtri.*
		Gen. hujus magiſtri.		*Gen. horũ magiſtrorũ.*
		Dat. huic magiſtro.		*Dativo his magiſtris.*
Hæc colus. Hic logos.		*Ac. hunc magiſtrum.*		*Acc. hos magiſtros.*
		Vocativo ô magiſter.		*Vocativo ô magiſtri.*
		Abl. ab hoc magiſtro.		*Abl. ab his magiſtris.*

Note. Here is to be noted, that when the Nominative endeth in us, the Vocative ſhall end in e, as Nomi-

nativo

nativo hic Dominus, Vocat. Domine. Except Deus, that maketh ô Deus, & Filius that maketh ô Fili.

When the Nominative endeth in ius, if it be a proper name of a man the Vocative ſhall end in i: as: Nominativo hic Georgius, Vocativo ô Georgi.

Alſo theſe Nounes following make their Vocative in e, or in us: as Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

Note alſo that all Nounes of the Neuter gender, of what declenſion ſoever they be, have the Nominative, the Accuſative, and the Vocative alike in both numbers, and in the plurall number they end all in a: as in example. Note.

Singulariter,
Nomin. hoc regnum
Gen. hujus regni.
Dat. huic regno.
Accuſ. hoc regnum.
Vocat. ô regnum.
Abl. ab hoc regno.

Pluraliter,
Nom. hæc regna.
G. horum regnorum.
Dativo his regnis.
Accuſ. hæc regna.
Vocat ô regna.
Abl. ab his regnis.

Hoc damnum.
Hoc munus.
Hoc bum.

Except Ambo and Duo, which make the Neuter gender in o, and be thus declined.

Pluraliter,
Nominativo Ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Genitivo Amborum, ambarum, amborum.
Dativo Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.
Accuſativo Ambos, ambas, ambo.
Vocativo Ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Ab. ambobus, ambabus, ambobus, Likewiſe *Duo.*

III. The third is, when the Genitive ſingular endeth in is: the dative in i: The Accuſative in em, & ſometimes in im, and ſometime in both: the Vocative like the nominative: the Ablative in e, or i, & ſometime in both: the nominative plurall in es; the Genitive in um, and ſometime in ium: the Dative in bus: the Accuſative in es: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in bus.

As in example.

Singu-

Hic pater. Hic panis. Hoc opus. Hoc caput. Hæc nubes.

Singulariter, Nominat. hic lapis. Gen. hujus lapidis. Dativo huic lapidi. Accuſ. hunc lapidem. Vocativo ô lapis. Ablat. ab hoc lapide.

Pluraliter, Nominat. hi lapides. Gen. horũ lapidum. Dat. his lapidibus. Accuſ. hos lapides. Vocativo. ô lapides. Ab. ab his lapidibus

vel bubo. ecvirtus Hoc animal. Hoc cubile Hoc calcar.

Singulariter, No. hic & hæc parẽs. Genit. hujus parentis. Dativo huic parenti. A. hũc & hãc parẽtẽ. Voc. ô parens. Abl. ab hoc & hâc parente.

Pluraliter, No. hi & hæ parẽtes. G. horũ & harũ parẽtum. D. his parẽtibus (tũ. A. hos & has parẽtes. Vocativo ô parentes. Ab. ab his parẽtibus.

IV. The fourth is when the Genitive caſe ſingular endeth in ûs: The Dative in üi: The Accuſative in um: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in u: The Nominative plural in us: The Genitive in üum: The Dative in ibus: The Accuſative in us: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in ibus.

As in example.

Hic gradus Hæc porticus. Hoc cornu

Singulariter, Nominat. hæc manus. Genit. hujus manûs. Dativo huic manui. Acc. hanc manum. Vocativo ô manus. Ablat. ab hac manu.

Puraliter, Nomin. hæ manus. Ge. harũ manuum. Dat. his manibus. Accuſ. has manus. Vocativo ô manus. A. ab his manibus.

V. The fifth is when the Genitive & Dative caſe ſingular do end in ei: The Accuſative in em. The vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in ê: The nominative plurall in es: The Genitive in erum: The Dative in êbus: The Accuſative in es: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative in ebus.

As

As in example.

Singulariter,
Nom.hic meridies.
Gen.hujus meridiei.
Dat.huic meridiei.
Acc.hunc meridiem
Vocat. ô meridies.
Abl. ab hoc meridie.

Pluraliter,
Nominat. hi meridies.
Ge.horum meridierum.
Dat.his meridiebus.
Acc. hos meridies.
Vocativo ô meridies.
Ab.ab his meridiebus.

Hæc res.
Hæc facies
Hæc acies.

Note that all nounes of the fifth declenſion be of the feminine gender, except meridies and dies. Note.

The declining of Adjectives.

A noune Adjective of three terminations is thus declined, after the firſt and ſecond declenſion.

Singulariter,
No.bonus, bona, bonũ.
Gen.boni, bonæ, boni.
Dat. bono, bonæ, bono.
Ac.bonũ, bonã, bonũ.
Voc.bone, bona, bonũ.
Abl.bono, bonâ, bono.

Pluraliter,
Nom.boni, bonæ, bona.
Gen.bonorũ, bonarum, bonorum.
Dat.bonis.
Ac.bonos, bonas, bona.
Voc. boni, bonæ, bona.
Ablat.bonis.

Niger, ra, rum.
Tardus et um.
Satur, a, um.
An except.

There are beſides theſe, certain nouns adjectives of another manner of declining, which make the genitive caſe ſingular in ius, and the dative in i: which be theſe that follow, with their compounds.

Singulariter,
No.unus, una, unum.
Gen.unius.
Dat.uni. (*num.*)
Acc.unum, unam, u-
Voc.une, una, unum.
Abl.uno, unâ, uno.

Pluraliter,
Nom, uni, unæ, una.
Ge. unorum, unarum,
Dat.unis. (*unorum.*
Acc.unos, unas, una.
Voc uni, unæ, unâ.
Ablat. unis.

Note.

Note that unus, una, unum, hath not the plurall number, but when it is joyned with a word that lacketh the ſingular number: as Unæ literæ, Una mœnia.

In like manner be declined totus, ſolus, and alſo ullus, alius, alter, uter and neuter: ſaving that theſe five laſt rehearſed lack the vocative caſe.

Alius *maketh* Aliud *in the neuter gender.*

A Noune adjective of three articles is thus declined after the third declension.

Singulariter,	Nominat. hic, hæc & hoc felix.	Pluraliter,	Nom. hi & hæ felices, & hæc felicia.
	Genit. hujus felicis.		Gen. horum, harũ & horum felicium.
	Dativo huic felici.		Dat. his felicibus.
	Ac. hunc & hanc felicem, & hoc felix.		Ac. hos & has felices, & hæc felicia.
	Vocativo ô felix.		V. ô felices et ô felicia.
	Ab. ab hoc, hâc & hoc felice, vel felici.		Ab. ab his felicibus.
Singulariter,	No. hic & hæc tristis, & hoc triste.	Pluraliter,	No. hi & hæ tristes, & hæc tristia.
	Genit. hujus tristis.		Ge. horum, harum & horum tristium.
	Dativo huic tristi.		Dativo his tristibus.
	Accus. hunc & hanc tristem & hoc triste.		Acc. hos & has tristes, & hæc tristia.
	V. ô tristis & ô triste.		V. ô tristes & ô tristia
	Ablat. ab hoc, hâc & hoc tristi.		Ab. ab his tristibus.

ingens.
olers.
Capax.

is & le-

er, cele-
& celere.

Melior & melius.

Comparisons of Nounes.

Three degrees of Comparison.

ADjectives whose signification may increase or be diminished, may forme comparison.

There be three degrees of comparison: The positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

The positive.

The positive betokeneth the thing absolutely without excesse: as, Durus, *Hard.*

The comparative.

The comparative, somewhat exceedeth his positive in signification: as, Durior, *harder.* And it is formed of the first case of his positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto or ẽus: as of Duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius: of Tristi, hic & hæc tristior, & hoc tristius: of Dulci, hic & hæc dulcior, & hoc dulcius.

The Superlative.

The superlative exceedeth his positive in the

highe st

higheſt degree: as, Duriſſimus, *Hardeſt.* And it is formed of the firſt caſe of his poſitive that endeth in i, by putting thereto ſſimus: as, of Duri, duriſſimus: of Triſti, triſtiſſimus: of Dulci, dulciſſimus.

Exception.

From theſe generall rules are excepted theſe that follow: Bonus, melior, optimus: Malus, pejor, peſſimus: Magnus, major, maximus: Parvus, minor, minimus: Multus, plurimus: multa, plurima: multum, plus, plurimum.

Ater, Tetr. Acer.

And if the poſitive end in er, the ſuperlative is formed of the nominative caſe, by putting to rimus: as, Pulcher, pulcherrimus.

Alſo theſe nounes ending in lis, make the ſuperlative by changing is into limus: as, Humilis, humillimus: Similis, ſimillimus: Facilis, facillimus: Gracilis, gracillimus: Agilis, agillimus: Docilis, docillimus.

All other nounes ending in lis, do follow the generall rule aforegoing: as, Utilis, utiliſſimus.

Igneus. Impius. Arduus Strenuus.

Alſo if a vowell come before us, it is compared by Magis and Maximè: as, Pius, magis pius, maximè pius: Aſſiduus, magis aſſiduus, maximè aſſiduus.

OF THE PRONOUNE.

A Pronoune is a part of ſpeech much like to a noune, which is uſed in ſhewing or rehearſing.

There be fifteene pronounes.

There be fifteene Pronounes, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras: whereof foure have the vocative caſe: as, Tu, meus, noſter, and noſtras: and all others lack the vocative caſe.

To theſe may be added their compounds, Egomet, tute, idem: and alſo, Qui, quæ, quod.

Theſe eight Pronounes, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe,

Primitives. iſte, hic, and is, be Primitives; ſo called, for becauſe they be not derived of others. And they be alſo called Demonſtratives; becauſe they ſhew a thing not ſpoken of before.

Demonſtratives.

Relatives. And theſe ſix, Hic, ille, iſte, is, idem, and qui, be Relatives; becauſe they rehearſe a thing that was ſpoken of before.

C va- These ſeven, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras, be Derivatives: for they be derived of their Primtives, Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, and veſtri.

Five things belonging to a Pronoune. There belongs to a Pronoune theſe five things; Number, Caſe; and Gender, as are in a Noune: Declenſion, and Perſon, as here followeth.

The Declenſions of Pronounes.

irſt nſion *There be foure Declenſions of Pronounes.*

Theſe three, Ego, tu, ſui, be of the firſt declenſion, and be thus declined.

Singulariter,	*Nominat. Ego.*	Pluraliter,	*Nominat. nos.*
	Genit. mei.		*Gen noſtrũ* vel *noſtri.*
	Dativo mihi.		*Dativo nobis.*
	Accuſat. me.		*Accuſat. nos.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo* caret.
	Ablativo à me.		*Ablativo à nobis.*
Singulariter,	*Nominat. Tu.*	Pluraliter,	*Nominat. vos.*
	Genit. tui.		*G. veſtrûm* vel *veſtri.*
	Dativo tibi.		*Dativo vobis.*
	Accuſat. te.		*Accuſat. vos.*
	Vocativo ô tu.		*Vocativo* caret.
	Ablat. à te.		*Ablat. à vobis.*

Singulariter, and Pluraliter,	*Nominativo* caret.		*Accuſativo ſe.*
	Genitivo ſui.		*Vocat: ô* caret.
	Dativo ſibi.		*Ablat. à ſe.*

The ſecond Declenſion. Theſe ſix, Ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, and qui, be of the ſecond declenſion, and be thus declined.

Sing.

Singulariter,
Nom. iſte, iſta, iſtud.
Genitivo iſtius.
Dativo iſti.
Ac. iſtũ, iſtam, iſtud
Vocativo caret.
Abl. iſto, iſtâ, iſto.

Pluraliter,
Nom. iſti, iſtæ, iſta.
G. iſtorũ, iſtarũ, iſtorũ.
Dativo iſtis.
Accuſ. iſtos, iſtas, iſta.
Vocativo caret.
Ablativo iſtis.

Ille is declined like iſte; and alſo ipſe, ſaving that the neuter gender in the nominative caſe, and in the accuſative caſe ſingular maketh Ipſum.

Nominativo Hic, hæc, hoc: Genitivo hujus: Dativo huic, as afore in the Noune.

Singulariter,
Nom. is, ea, id.
Genitivo ejus.
Dativo ei.
Ac. eum, eam, id.
Vocativo caret.
Ablat. eo, eâ, eo.

Pluraliter,
Nom. ii, eæ, eâ.
Gen. eorum, earum, eorum.
Dativo iis vel *eis,*
Accuſat. eos, eas, ea.
Vocativo caret.
Abl. iis vel *eis.*

Singulariter,
Nom. qui, quæ, quod.
Gen. cujus.
Dat. cui.
A. quem, quãm, quod
Voc. caret.
Ab. quo, qua, quo vel *qui*

Pluraliter,
Nom. qui, quæ, quæ (rũ.
Gen. quorũ, quarũ, quo-
Dat. quibus vel *queis.*
Acc. quos, quas, quæ.
Vocativo caret.
Abl. quibus vel *queis.*

Likewiſe Quis and Quid be declined, whether they be Interrogatives, or Indefinites. Alſo quiſquis is thus declined:

The compound of *Quis.*

No. *Quiſquis.* *Quicquid* — *Ac.* *Quic-quid.* — *Abl.* *Quoquo.* *Quaquâ.* *Quoquo.*

Where note, that Quid is alwaies a ſubſtantive of the Neuter gender. *Note.*

Theſe five, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, and veſter are of the third declenſion, and be declined like nounes adjectives of three terminations, in this wiſe. The third declenſion

Singulariter,	*Nom. meus, mea, meũ.*		Pluraliter,	*Nom. mei, meæ, mea,*	
	Genit. mei, meæ, mei.			*Ge meorum, mearum,*	
	Dat. meo, meæ, meo.			*Dat. meis.*	*meorum.*
	Ac. meũ, meam, meũ.			*Ac. meos, meas, mea.*	
	Vocat. mi, mea, meum.			*Vocat. mei, meæ, mea.*	
	Ablat. meo, mea, meo.			*Ablativo meis.*	

The fourth declenſion

So is Noſter declined, and tuus, ſuus, veſter: ſaving that theſe three laſt do lack the vocative caſe. Noſtras, Veſtras, and this noune Cujas, be of the fourth declenſion, and be thus declined:

Singulariter,	*No. hic & hæc noſtras, & hoc noſtrate.*		Pluraliter,	*No. hi & hæ noſtrates, & hæc noſtratia.*	
	Gen. hujus noſtratis.			*Gen. horum, harum, & horum noſtratium.*	
	Dat. huic noſtrati.			*Dat. his noſtratibus.*	
	Ac. hunc & hanc noſtratẽ & hoc noſtrate.			*Ac. hos & has noſtrates, & hæc noſtratia.*	
	Vocat. ô noſtras, & ô noſtrate.			*Vocat. ô noſtrates, & ô noſtratia.*	
	Abl. ab hoc, hac & hoc noſtrate vel *noſtrati.*			*Ab. ab his noſtratibus.*	

Note: Here is to be noted, that Noſtras, Veſtras, and this Noune Cujas be called Gentiles, becauſe they properly betoken pertaining to countries or nations, to ſects or factions.

A Pronoune hath three Perſons.

Perſons three.

The firſt perſon ſpeaketh of himſelfe, as, Ego, *I*, Nos, *Wee*?

The ſecond perſon is ſpoken to: as, Tu, *Thou*: Vos, *Ye*. And of this perſon is alſo every Vocative caſe.

The third perſon is ſpoken of: as, Ille, *He*: Illi, *They*: and therefore all Nounes, Pronounes, and Participles be of the third perſon.

OF A VERBE.

A Verbe is a part of ſpeech declined with mood and tenſe, and betokeneth doing: as, Amo, *I love*: or ſuffering: as, Amor, *I am loved*: or being: as, Sum, *I am*. A verbe.

Of verbs, ſuch as have perſons be called perſonals: as, Ego, amo, Tu, amas. And ſuch as have no perſons, be called imperſonals: as Tædet, *It irketh*: Oportet, *It behooveth*. Verb. Perſonall.

Of verbs perſonals there be five kinds, Active, paſſive, neuter, deponent, and commune.

A Verb active endeth in o, and betokeneth to do, as, Amo, *I love*: and by putting to r, it may be a paſſive, as Amor. Active.

A verb paſſive endeth in or, and betokeneth to ſuffer: as, Amor, *I am loved*: and by putting away r, it may be an active, as, Amo. Paſſive.

A verb neuter endeth in o or m, and cannot take r to make him a paſſive: as, Curro, *I run*: Sum, *I am*. And it is Engliſhed ſometime actively: as, Curro, *I runne*: And ſometime paſſively: as, Ægroto *I am ſick*. Neuter.

A verbe deponent endeth in r, like a paſſive, and yet in ſignification is but either active: as, Loquor verbum, *I ſpeak a word*: or neuter: as Glorior, *I boaſt*. Deponent.

A verb commune endeth in r, and yet in ſignification is both active and paſſive: as, Oſculor te, *I kiſſe thee*: Oſculor à te, *I am kiſſed of thee*. Cõmune.

MOODS.

Moods ſix. THere be ſix Moods: the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potentiall, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

Indicative The Indicative mood ſheweth a reaſon true or falſe, as Ego amo *I love*: or elſe asketh a queſtion: as Amas tu? *Doſt thou love?*

Imperative. The imperative biddeth or commandeth: as, Ama *love thou.*

Optative. The Optative wiſheth or deſireth with theſe ſignes, *Would God, I pray God*, or *God grant*: as Utinam amem, *I pray God I love:* and hath commonly an adverb of wiſhing joyned with him.

Potentiall. The Potentiall mood is known by theſe ſignes, *May, can, might, would, ſhould, could*, or *ought*: as Amem *I may*, or *can love*: without an adverb joyned with him.

Subjunctive. The ſubjunctive mood hath evermore ſome conjunction joyned with him: as Cum amarem *VVhen I loved.* And it is called the ſubjunctive mood, becauſe it dependeth upon another verb in the ſame ſentence, either going before, or comming after: as, Cùm amarem, eram miſer: *VVhen I loved I was a wretch.*

Infinitive. The infinitive ſignifieth to do, to ſuffer, or to be, and hath neither number nor perſon, nor nominative caſe before him: and is knowne commonly by this ſigne *To*, as Amare *To love.* Alſo when two verbs come together without any nominative caſe between them, then the latter ſhall be the infinitive mood: as Cupio diſcere *I deſire to learne.*

GERUNDS.

Gerunds three, *Di, do, dum.* THere be moreover belonging to the infinitive mood of verbs, certaine voices called Gerunds,

runds, ending in di, do or dum: which have both the active and passive signification: as, Amandi *of loving* or *of being loved*: Amando *in loving* or *in being loved*. Amandum *To love* or *to be loved*.

SUPINES.

There be also pertaining unto verbs two Supines: the one ending in um, which is called the first supine, because it hath the signification of the verb active: as, Eo amatum *I goe to love*: And the other in u, which is called the latter supine, because it hath for the most part the signification passive: as Difficilis amatu *Hard to be loved*. Supines two in *um* and *u*.

TENSES.

There be five tenses or times: the present tense, the preterimperfect, the preterperfect, the preterpluperfect, and the future tense. Tenses five.

The present tense speaketh of the time that now is: as Amo *I love*. Present tense.

The preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as Amabam *I loved* or *did love*. Preterimperfect.

The preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past with this signe *Have*: as Amavi *I have loved*. Preterperfect.

The preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more then perfectly past with this signe *Had*: as Amaveram *I had loved*. Preterpluperfect.

The future tense speaketh of the time to come with this signe *shall* or *will*: as Amabo I *shall* or *will love*. Future.

PERSONS.

Perſons three.

THere be alſo in verbs three perſons in both numbers: as, Singulariter, Ego amo, *I love*: Tu amas, *Thou loveſt*: Ille amat, *He loveth*. Pluraliter, Nos amamus, *We love*: Vos amatis, *Ye love*: Illi amant, *They love*.

CONJUGATIONS.

Conjugations four.

VErbs have foure conjugations, which be knowen after this manner.

1. The firſt conjugation hath a long before re and ris: as, Amâre, amâris.

2. The ſecond conjugation hath e long before re and ris; as, Docêre, Docêris.

3. The third conjugation hath e ſhort before re and ris: as, Légere, legéris.

4. The fourth conjugation hath i long before re and ris: as Audîre, Audîris.

Verbs in *O*, of the foure Conjugations, *be declined after theſe Examples.*

AMo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amaturus. } To love.

Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum doctu: docens, docturus. } To teach.

Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum: lectum, lectu: legens, lecturus. } To read.

Audio, audis, audivi, audire: audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus. } To heare.

Indicative

Indicative Mood, Preſent tenſe

	Singular,			*Plurall,*		
	I love, or *do love:*	*Thou loveſt,* or *doſt love:*	*He loveth,* or *doth love:*	*We love,* or *do love:*	*Ye love,* or *do love:*	*They love,* or *do love:*
A	Mo,	amas,	amat.	Amamus,	amatis,	amant.
	Doceo,	doces,	docet.	Docemus,	docetis,	docent.
	Lego,	legis,	legit.	Legimus,	Legitis,	legunt.
	Audio,	audis,	audit,	Audimus,	auditis,	audiunt.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingular, Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam, bas, bat. *Plur.* bamus, batis, bant. *I loved,* or *did love.*

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular, Amavi, Docui, Legi, Audivi, iſti, it. *Plur.* imus, iſtis, êrunt *vel* êre. *I have loved.*

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſingular, Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram, ras, rat. *Plur.* ramus, ratis, rant. *I had loved.*

Future tenſe ſingular. Amabo, Docebo, bis, bit. *Plur.* bimus, bitis, bunt. Legam, Audiam, es, et. *Plur.* emus, etis, ent. *I ſhall* or *will love.*

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

	Love thou:	*Love he, let him love.*	*Love we, let us love.*	*Love ye:*	*Love they, let them love.*
Preſent tenſe ſing.	Ama, amet amato: amato.		*Plur.* amemus,	amate, ament, amatote: amanto.	
	Doce, doceat, doceto: doceto		*Pl.* doceamus.	docete, docent, docetote: docēto.	
	Lege, legat, legito: legito.		*Plur.* legamus.	legite, legant, legitote: legunto,	
	Audi, audiat, audito: audito.		*Pl.* audiamus	audite, audiant, auditote: audiūto	

Optative Mood.

God grant I love.

Preſent tenſe ſingular, utinam, Amem, ames, amet. *Plutin:* amemus, ametis, ament.
Doceam, Legam, Audiam, as, at. *Plu. utinam* amus, atis, ant.

Preter-imperf. tenſe ſing. utinam Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, res, ret. *Plur. utinam* remus, retis, rent. *Would God I loved,* or *did love.*

Preter-perfect tenſe ſing. utinam Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerem, Audirem, ris, rit. *Plu. utinam* rimus, ritis, rint. *I pray God I have loved.*

Preter-pluperfect tenſe ſing. utinam Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem. ſes, ſet. *Pl. utinam* ſemus, ſetis, ſent. *Would God I had loved.*

Future tenſe ſingular. utinam Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero, ris, rit. *Plur. utinam* rimus, ritis, rint. *God grant* I *ſhall* or *will love hereafter.*

Potentiall

Potentiall Moode.

I may, or *can love.*

Preſent-tenſe ſing. Amem, ames, amet, *Plur.* amemus, ametis, ament;
Doceam, Legam, Audiam, as, at. *Plural.* amus, atis, ant.

Preter-imperfect tenſe ſingular. Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, *I might, would, ſhould, ought*, or *could love*
res, ret. *Plur.* remus, retis, rent.

Preter-perfect tenſe ſingular. Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim, *I might, would, ſhould* or *ought to have loved.*
ris, rit. *Plural.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Pr-pluper. tenſe ſingular. Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem, *I might, would, ſhould*, or *ought to had loved.*
ſes, ſet. *Plural.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future tenſe ſing. Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero, *I may* or *can love hereafter.*
ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis rint.

Subjunctive Mood,

When I love.

Preſent tenſe ſingular, cùm Amem, ames, amet, *Pl. cùm* amemus, ametis, ament.
Doceam, Legam, Audiam, as, at. *Plural. cùm* amus, atis, ant.

Preterim-

Preterim. perf. tenſe ſing. cùm — Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, — res, ret. *Plur. cùm* remus, retis, rent. — *When I loved* or *did love.*

Preterper fect tenſe ſing: cùm — Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim, — ris, rit. *Pl. cùm* rimus, ritis, rint. — *When I have loved.*

Preterpluperf. tenſe ſing. cùm — Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem, — ſes, ſet. *Plur. cùm* ſemus, ſetis, ſent. — *When I had loved.*

Future tenſe ſingul. cùm — Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero, — ris, rit. *Plur. cùm* rimus, ritis, rint. — *When I ſhall* or *will love.*

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and preter imperfect tenſe, — Amare, Docere, Legere, Audire, — To — Love. Teach. Read. Heare.

Preterper fect tenſe & preterplu: tenſe, — Amaviſſe, Docuiſſe, Legiſſe, Audiviſſe, — To have or had — Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.

Future tenſe, — Amaturum, Docturum, Lecturum, Auditurum, — eſſe, To — love, teach, read, heare — here after.

Gerunds.

Amandi, of loving: — do, in loving: — dum, to love.
Docendi, of teaching: — do, in teaching: — dum, to teach.
Legendi, of reading: — do, in reading: — dum, to read.
Audiendi, of hearing: — do, in hearing: — dum, to heare.

Supines,

Supines Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum, To love. teach. read. heare. Amatu, Doctu, Lectu, Auditu, To be loved. taught. read. heard.

A participle of the present tense, Amans, loving. Docens, teaching. Legens, reading. Audiens, hearing.

The Participle of the first future tense, Amaturus, to love, *or* about to love. Docturus, to teach, *or* about to teach. Lecturus, to read, *or* about to reade. Auditurus, to heare, *or* about to heare.

Before we decline any verbs in or, for supplying of many tenses lacking in all such verbs, we must learne to decline this verb Sum, **in this wise following:**

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus: To be.

Indicative Mood

Present tense sin. Sum, I am: es, est. *Pluraliter,* Sumus, estis, sunt.

Preter-imperf. tense sin. Eram, I was: eras, erat. *Pluraliter,* eramus, eratis, erant.

Preter-perfect tense sin. Fui, I have been: fuisti, fuit. *Plur.* fuimus, fuistis, fuêrunt *vel* fuêre.

Preter-pluperfect tense sing. Fueram, I had been: fueras, fuerat. *Plur.* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Future tense sing. Ero, I shall, *or* will be: eris, erit. *Plur.* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative

Imperative Mood

Preſent tenſe ſing. {Sis, Es, Eſto:} **be thou.** {Sit, eſto:} *Pl.* ſimus. {Sitis, Eſte, Eſtote.} {Sint, Sunto.}

Optative Mood

Preſent tenſe ſing. utinam — {Sim **I pray God I be**: ſis, ſit. *Pl. utinam* ſimus, ſitis, ſint.}

Preterim-perf. tenſe ſing. utin. — {Eſſem **Would God I were**: eſſes, eſſet. *Pl. utinam* eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.}

Preter-perfect. ten ſing. utin. — {Fuerim **Would God I have been**: fueris, fuerit. *Pl. utinam* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.}

Preterplu-perf. tenſe ſing. utin. — {Fuiſſem **Would God I had been**: fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Pl. utinam* fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.}

Future tenſe ſing. utinam — {Fuero **God grant I be hereafter**: fueris, fuerit. *Pl. utinam* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.}

Potentiall Mood

Preſent tenſe ſing. — {Sim **I may or can be**: ſis, ſit. *Plur.* ſimus, ſitis, ſint.}

Preterim: tenſe ſing. — {Eſſem **I might** *or* **could be**: eſſes, eſſet. *Pl.* eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.}

Preterperf tenſe ſing. — {Fuerim **I might, could, ſhould,** *or* **ought to have been**: fueris, fuerit. *Pl.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.}

Preterplu. tenſe ſing. — {Fuiſſem, **I might, could, ſhould, or ought to had been**: fuiſſes, fuiſſet. Pl. fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.}

Future tenſe ſing. — {Fuero **I may** *or* **can be hereafter** Fueris, fuerit. Pl. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.}

Subjunctive

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingul. cùm — Sim when I am: ſis, ſit. *Plural. cùm* ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Preterimp tenſe ſing. cùm, — Eſſem when I was: eſſes, eſſet. *Plur. cùm* eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Preterperf. tenſe ſing. cùm — Fuerim when I have been: fueris, fuerit. *Plu. cùm* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperf. tenſe ſing. cùm — Fuiſſem when I had been: fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Plur. cùm* fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

Future tenſe ſing. cùm — Fuero when I ſhall *or* will be: fueris, fuerit. *Plur. cùm* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood

Preſent & preterimperf. tenſe — Eſſe, to be — *Preterperfect. & preterpluperfect tenſe* — Fuiſſe, to have or had been.

Future tenſe — Fore *vel* futurum eſſe To be hereafter.

Verbs in *Or* of the foure Conjugations, be *declined after theſe examples.*

AMor, amâris *vel* amâre: amatus ſum *vel* fui, amâri: amatus, amandus To be loved.

Doceor, docêris *vel* docêre: doctus ſum *vel* fui, docêri doctus, docendus To be taught.

Legor, legeris *vel* legere: lectus ſum *vel* fui: legi lectus, legendus To be read.

Audior, audîris *vel* audîre: auditus ſum *vel* fui, audîri, auditus, audiendus To be heard:

INDICATIVE

Indicative Mood

I am loved.

Preſent tenſe ſing.
Amor, amâris *vel* amâre, amatur.
Doceor, docêris *vel* docêre, docetur.
Legor, legeris *vel* legere, legitur.
Audior, audiris *vel* audire, auditur.
Plur. mur, mini, ntur

Preter-imperfect tenſe ſingular,
Amabar, Docebar, Legebar, Audiebar.
I was loved.
baris *vel* bare, batur. *Plur.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preter-perfect tenſe ſingular,
Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus,
I have been loved.
ſum *vel* fui,
tus es *vel* fuiſti, tus eſt *vel* uit. *Pl.* ti ſumus *vel* fuimus, ti eſtis *vel* fuiſtis, ti. ſunt, fuêrunt *vel* fuêre.

Preter-pluperf. tenſe ſingular,
Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus,
I had beene loved.
eram *vel* fueram,
tus eras *vel* fueras, tus erat, *vel* fuerat. *Pl.* ti eramus *vel* fueramus, ti eratis *vel* fueratis, ti erant *vel* fuerant.

Future tenſe ſing.
Amabor, Docebor, Legar, Audiar,
I ſhall or will be loved.
beris *vel* ere, itur. *P.* bimur, imini, untur.
êris *vel* êre, etur. *Pl.* emur, emini, entur

Imperative Mood.

	Be thou loved.	*Let him be loved.*	*Let us be loved.*	*Be ye loved.*	*Let them be loved*
Preſent tenſe ſingular,	Amare, amator:	ametur, amator.	*Pl.* amemur.	Amamini, amantor.	amentur, amaminor, amantor.
	Docere, docetor:	doceatur, docetor.	*Pl.* doceamur.	Docemini, docêtor.	doceãtur, doceminor: docêtor.
	Legere, legitor:	legatur, legitor.	*Pl.* legamur.	Legimini, legitor.	legantur, legiminor: leguntor.
	Audire, auditor:	audiatur, auditor.	*Pl.* audiamur.	Audimini, audiminor:	audiantur, audiũtor.

Optative

Optative Mood.

God grant I be loved.

Preſent tenſe ſing. utinam Amer, êris *vel* êre, êtur. *Pl. utin.* êmur, êmini, entur.
Docear, Legar, Audiar, } aris *vel* are, atur. *Pl. ut.* amur, amini, antur.

Would God I were loved.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſing. utinam Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, } reris *vel* rere, retur. *Plur. utin.* remur, remini, rentur.

I pray God I have been loved.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular, utinam Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } ſim *vel* fuerim, tus ſis *vel* fueris, tus ſit *vel* fuerit. *Plur. utin.* ti ſimus *vel* fuerimus, ti ſitis *vel* fueritis, ti ſint *vel* fuerint.

Would God I had been loved.

Preterplu perf. tenſe ſingular, utinam Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } eſſem *vel* fuiſſem, tus eſſes *vel* fuiſſes, tus eſſet *vel* fuiſſet. *Plur. utinam* ti eſſemus *vel* fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis *vel* fuiſſetis, ti eſſent *vel* fuiſſent.

God grant I be loved hereafter.

Future tenſe ſin. utinam Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } ero *vel* fuero, tus eris *vel* fueris, tus erit *vel* fuerit. *Plur. utin.* ti erimus *vel* fuerimus, ti eritis *vel* fueritis, ti erunt *vel* fuerint.

Potentiall Mood

I may or *can be loved.*

Preſent. tenſe ſing. Amer, êris *vel* êre, êtur. *Plur.* êmur, émini, entur.
Docear, Legar, Audiar, } aris *vel* are, atur. *Plur.* amur, animi, antur.

Preterim-perf. tenſe ſingular, Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, *I would, ſhould,* or *ought to be loved.* reris *vel* rere, retur. *Plur.* remur, remini, rentur.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingul. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, *Auditus* *I would, ſhould,* or *ought to have been loved.* ſim *vel* fuerim, tus ſis *vel* fueris, tus ſit *vel* fuerit. *Pl.* ti ſimus *vel* ſuerimus, ti ſitis *vel* fueritis, ti ſint *vel* fuerint.

Preter-pluperf. tenſe ſing. *Amatus*, Doctus, Lectus, *Auditus* *I would, ſhould,* or *ought to had been loved.* eſſem *vel* fuiſſem, tus eſſes *vel* ſuiſſes, tus eſſet *vel* fuiſſet. *Plur.* ti eſſemus, *vel* fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis *vel* fuiſſetis, ti eſſent *vel* fuiſſent.

Future tenſe ſing. *Amatus*, Doctus, Lectus, *Auditus* *I may* or *can be loved hereafter.* ero *vel* fuero, tus eris *vel* fueris, tus erit *vel* fuerit. *Pl.* tierimus *vel* fuerimus, ti eritis *vel* fueritis, ti erunt *vel* fuerint.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

Preſent tenſe ſing. cùm *Amer*, Docear, Legar, *Audiar*, êris *vel* êre, êtur. *Pl. cùm* êmur, êmini, entur. aris *vel* are, atur. *Pl. cùm* amur, amini, antur.

Preterim-perf. tenſe ſing. cùm Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, *Audirer*, *When I was loved.* reris *vel* rere, retur. *Pl. cùm* remur, remini, rentur.

Preter-perfect tenſe ſing. cum *Amatus*, Doctus, Lectus, *Auditus*, *When I have been loved.* ſim *vel* fuerim, tus ſis *vel* fueris, tus ſit *vel* fuerit. *Pl. cùm* ti ſimus *vel* ſuerimus, ti ſitis *vel* fueritis, ti ſint *vel* fuerint.

Preter-

VVhen I had been loved.

Preterplu-perf. tenſe ſingular, cùm { *Amatus* / *Doctus* / *Lectus* / *Auditus* } eſſem *vel* fuiſſem, tus eſſes *vel* fuiſſes, tus eſſet *vel* fuiſſet. *Plur. cùm* ti eſſemus *vel* fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis *vel* fuiſſetis, ti eſſent *vel* fuiſſent.

VVhen I ſhall or *will be loved.*

Future tenſe ſing. cùm { Amatus / Doctus / Lectus / *Auditus* } ero *vel* fuero, tus eris *vel* fueris, tus erit *vel* fuerit. *Plur. cùm* ti erimus *vel* fuerimus, ti eritis *vel* fueritis, ti erunt *vel* fuerunt.

Infinitive Mood

Preſent and preter-imperfect tenſe, { *Amari*, / *Doceri*, / *Legi*, / *Audiri*, } **To be** { **Loved.** / **Taught.** / **Read.** / **Heard.** }

Preterperf. tenſe and preterplu-perf. tenſe { *Amatum* / *Doctum* / *Lectum* / *Auditum* } **To have or had been loved.** eſſe *vel* fuiſſe.

Future tenſe { *Amatum iri, vel* amandum eſſe, / Doctum iri, *vel* docendum eſſe, / Lectum iri, *vel* legendum eſſe, / *Auditum iri, vel* audiendum eſſe } { to / be } { **loved** / **taught** / **read** / **heard** } { here- / after }

A participle of the preter-perfect tenſe, { *Amatus*, **Loved.** / Doctus, **Taught.** / Lectus, **Read.** / *Auditus*, **Heard.** }

A participle of the Future tenſe in Dus. { Amandus, / Docendus, / Legendus, / *Audiendus*, } **To be** { **Loved.** / **Taught.** / **Read.** / **Heard.** }

Of certaine Verbs going out of Rule, which are *declined and formed in manner following.*

POſſum,potes,potui,poſſe,potens: *To may* or *can.*

Volo,vis,volui,velle, volendi, volendo, volendum: *Supinis caret*,volens: *To will*, or *to be willing.*

Nolo, non vis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, nolendo,nolendum:*Supinis caret*,nolens: *To nill*, or *to be unwilling.*

Malo,mavis,malui,malle: malendi,malendo,malendum: *Supinis caret*, malens: *To have rather*, or *to be more willing.*

Edo, edis *vel* es:edi, edere *vel* eſſe:edendi, edendo, edendum:eſum,eſu: *vel* eſtum, eſtu: edens,eſurus *vel* eſturus: *To eat.*

Fio,fis,factus ſum *vel* fui, fieri: factus, faciendus: *To be made*,or *to be done.*

Fero,fers,tuli,ferre: ferendi,ferendo,ferendum.latum,latu:ferens,laturus: *To beare*, or *ſuffer.*

Feror,ferris *vel* ferre, latus ſum *vel* fui,ferri: latus, ferendus: *To be borne* or *ſuffered.*

Indicative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular,

POſſum, potes, poteſt,
Volo, vis, vult.
Nolo, non vis, non vult.
Malo,mavis,mavult.
Edo,edis *vel* es, edit *vel* eſt.
Fio,fis,fit.
Fero,fers,fert.
Feror, ferris *vel* ferre, fertur.

Pluraliter,

Poſſumus,poteſtis,poſſũt
Voluimus,vultis,volunt.
Nolũus,nonvultis,nolũt.
Malumus,mavultis,malũt
Edimus,editis *vel* eſtis,edunt.
Fimus,fitis,fiunt.
Ferimus, fertis,ferunt.
Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Preter-

Preterim. perf. tenſe ſingular, Poteram, Volebam, Nolebam, Malebam, Edebam, Fiebam, Ferebram, as, at. *Plur.* amus, atis, ant. Ferebar, baris *vel* bare, batur. *Plur.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preterper- tenſe ſing. Potui, Volui, Nolui, Malui, Edi, Tuli, iſti, it. *Plur.* imus, iſtis, êrunt, *vel* êre. Factus, Latus ſum *vel* fui, tus es *vel* fuiſti, tus eſt *vel* fuit. *Pl.* ti ſumus *vel* fuimus, ti eſtis *vel* fuiſtis, ti ſunt, fuérunt *vel* fuêre.

Preterplu- perf. tenſe ſingular, Potueram, Volueram, Nolueram, Malueram, Ederam, Tuleram, ras, rat. *Plur.* ramus, ratis, rant. Factus, Latus eram *vel* fueram, tus eras *vel* fueras, tus erat *vel* fuerat. *Plur.* ti eramus *vel* fueramus, ti eratis *vel* fueratis, ti erant *vel* fuerant.

Future tenſe ſing. Potero, eris, erit. *Plur.* Poterimus, eritis, erunt. Volam, Nolam, Malam, Edam, Fiam, Feram, es, et. *Plur.* emus, etis, ent. Ferar, ferêris *vel* ferêre, feretur. *Plur.* feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Poſſum, Volo, Malo, have no Imperative mood.

Imperative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſing.

Noli, nolito. *Plur.* Nolite, nolitote.

Es, eſto, ede, edito: Edat, eſto, edito. P. Edamus, edite, eſte, eſtote, editote: Edant, edunto.

Fito tu: Fiat, fito. *Plur.* Fiamus, Fite, fitote: Fiant. Fiunto.

Fer, ferto: Ferat, ferto. *Plur.* Feramus. Ferte, fertote, Ferant, Ferunto,

Ferre, fertor: Feratur, fertor. *Pl.* Feramur, Ferimini, feriminor: Ferantur. feruntor.

Optative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſing. utinam

Poſſim, Velim, Edam, Nolim, Malim, is, it. itis, int. *Pluralit. utinam* imus,

Fiam, Feram, Ferar, as, at. *Plural. utinam* amus, atis, ant. aris *vel* are, atur. *Plur. utin.* amur, amini, antur.

Preter-imperf. tenſe ſing. utinam

Poſſem, Vellem, Nollem Mallem Ederem *vel* eſſem, Fierem, Ferrem, es, et. *Plural. utin.* emus, etis, ent.

Ferrer, rêris *vel* rêre, rêtur, *Pl. utin.* rêmur, remini, rentur.

Preter-perfect tenſe ſing. utinam

Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim, ris, rit. *Plural. utinam* rimis, ritis, rint.

Factus Latus ſim *vel* fuerim, tus ſis *vel* fueris, tus ſit *vel* fuerit. *Pl. utinam* ti ſimus *vel* fuerimus, ti ſitis *vel* fueritis, ti ſint vel fuerint.

Preter-pluperf. tenſe ſingular. utinam

Potuiſſem, Voluiſſem, Noluiſſem Maluiſſem, Ediſſem, Tuliſſem, ſes, ſet. *Plur. utin.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Factus Latus eſſem *vel* fuiſſem, tus eſſes *vel* fuiſſes, tus eſſet *vel* fuiſſet. *Plur. utin.* ti eſſemus *vel* fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis *vel* fuiſſetis, ti eſſent *vel* fuiſſent.

Future

Future tense singular, utinam. Potuero, Voluero, Noluero, } Maluero, Edero, Tulero, } ris, rit. *Plur. utinam* rimus, ritis, rint.

Factus, Latus } ero *vel* fuero, tus eris *vel* fuerit, tus erit *vel* fuerit. *Plur. utin.* ti erimus *vel* fuerimus, ti eritis *vel* fueritis, ti erunt *vel* fuerint,

The Potentiall and the Subjunctive Mood be formed like the Optative in voice, and do differ onely in signification and signe of the Mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Present tense and *Preterimperfect tense.*

Posse,	*Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect tense,*	Potuisse.
Velle,		Voluisse.
Nolle,		Noluisse.
Malle,		Maluisse.
Edere *vel* esse,		Edisse.
Ferre,		Tulisse.
Fieri,		Factum esse *vel* fuisse.
Ferri,		Latum esse *vel* fuisse.

Future tense. Esurum esse. Laturum esse. } Factum iri, *vel* faciendum esse. Latum iri, *vel* ferendum esse.

Eo and Queo make Ibam and Quibam in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative mood, and Ibo and Quibo in the Future tense: and in all other moods and tenses are varied like verbs in o of the fourth Conjugation: saving that they make their Gerunds, Eundi, eundo, eundum. Queundi, queundo, queundum.

Of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative mood, be formed the Preterpluperfect tense of the same mood: the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the Future tense, of the Optative mood, the Potentiall mood, and the Subjunctive mood: the Preterperfect tense, and the Preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitive mood: as of

Tenses formed of the preterperf. tense.

Amavi, are formed Amaveram, amaverim, amavero, by changing i into e short: and, Amaviſſem, amaviſſe, keeping i ſtill.

Impersonals.

IMperſonals be declined throughout all moods and Tenſes in the voice of the third perſon ſingular onely: as, Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, ſtudebatur, ſtuditum eſt *vel* fuit, ſtuditum erat *vel* fuerat, ſtudebitur, &c.

And they have commonly before their Engliſh this ſigne It: as, *It delighteth*, Delectat. *It becometh not*, Non decet.

OF A PARTICIPLE.

A Participle is a part of ſpeech derived of a Verb: and taketh part of a Noun, as, Gender, caſe, and declenſion: and part of a Verb, as, Tenſe and ſignification: and part of both, as Number and figure.

Four kinds of participles: Preſent tenſe.

There be foure kinds of Participles: one of the Preſent tenſe, another of the Preter tenſe, one of the Future in rus, & another of the Future in dus.

A Participle of the Preſent tenſe hath his Engliſh ending in *ing*, as, *Loving*: and his Latine in ans, or ens, as Amans, docens. And it is formed of the Preterimperfect tenſe of the Indicative mood by changing the laſt ſyllable into ns: as, Amabam, amans. Audiebam, audiens. Auxiliabar, auxilians. Poteram, potens.

The firſt Future tenſe in *rus*.

A Participle of the Future in rus betokeneth to do, like the Infinitive mood of the Active voice: as, Amaturus, *To love, or about to love*. And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to rus, as, Doctu, doctu rus.

Preter. tenſe.

A Participle of the preter tenſe hath his Engliſh ending

ending in *d*,*t*,or *n*; as,*Loved*, *taught*, *ſlain*: & his Latine in tus,ſus,xus; as, Amatus,viſus,nexus; & one in uus, as,Mortuus: & it is formed of the latter ſupine, by putting to s:as Lectu,Lectus: except Mortuus.

A Participle of the Future in dus betokeneth to ſuffer, like the Infinitive mood of the Paſſive voice: as,Amandus, *To be loved.* And it is formed of the Genitive caſe of the Participle of the preſent tenſe, by changing tis into dus:as, Amantis, amandus.Legentis,legendus. And it is alſo found to have the ſignification of the Participle of the preſent tenſe:as, Legendis veteribus proficis, *In reading old authors thou doſt profit.* *The ſecond Future tenſe in dus.*

Of a verb Active, and of a verb Neuter which hath the Supines,come two Participles:one of the Preſent tenſe, and another of the Future in rus: as of Amo, cometh Amans, amaturus: of Curro, currens, curſurus. *Of an Active come two participles.*

Of a verb Paſſive, whoſe Active hath the Supins,come two participles: one of the Preter tenſe, & another of the Future in dus: as of Amor,cometh Amatus, amandus. *Of a paſſive come two.*

Of a verb Deponent come three participles: one of the Preſent tenſe, one of the Preter tenſe, and another of the Future in rus:as of Auxilior,cometh auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus. *Of a deponent come three.*

And if the verb Deponent do govern an accuſative caſe after him, it may forme alſo a participle in dus: as of Loquor, loquendus.

Of a verb Commune come four participles: as of Largior, cometh largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus. *Of a commune foure.*

Participles of the preſent tenſe be declined like Nounes adiectives of three articles: as, Nominativo hic, hæc & hoc amans, Genitivo hujus amantis, Dativo huic amanti, &c *Participles declined like Adiectives.*

Parti-

Participles of other tenſes be declined like Nounes adjectives of three divers endings: as, Amaturus, amatura, amaturum: Amatus, amata, amatum: Amandus, amanda, amandum.

OF AN ADVERBE.

A Adverb is a part of ſpeech joyned to the verb to declare their ſignification.

Adverbs, ſome be of Time: as, Hodie, cras, herì, perendie, olim, aliquando, nuper, quando.

Some be of
- Place: as, Ubi, ibi, hîc, iſtîc, illîc, intus, foris.
- Number: as, Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.
- Order: as, Indè, deinde, denique, poſtremò.

Some be of
- Asking or doubting: as, Cur, quare, unde, quorſum, num, nunquid.
- Calling: as, Heus, ô, ehodum.

Some be of
- Affirming: as, Certè, næ, profectò, ſanè, ſcilicet, licèt, eſtò.
- Denying: as, Non, haud, minimè, neutiquam, nequaquam.
- Swearing: as, Pol, ædepol, hercle, medius fidiùs.
- Exhorting: as, Eja, agè, agitè, agedum.

Some be of
- Flattering: as, Sodes, amabò.
- Forbidding: as, Nè.
- Wiſhing: as, Utinam, ſi, ô ſi, ô.

Some be of
- Gathering together: as, Simul, unà, pariter, non modò, non ſolùm,
- Parting: as, Seorſim, ſigillatim, vicatim.

Some be of
- Chuſing: as, Potiùs, imò.
- A thing not finiſhed: as, Penè, ferè, propè, vix, modò non.

Some be of
- Shewing: as, En, ecce.
- Doubting: as, Forſan, forſitan, fortaſſis, fortaſſe.
- Chance: as, Fortè, fortuito.

Some

Some be of Likenesse: as, Sic, sicut, quasi, ceu, tanquam, velut.
Qualitie: as, Benè, malè, doctè, fortiter.
Quantity: as, Multùm, parùm, minimùm, paululùm, plurimùm.
Comparison: as, Tam, quam, magis, minùs, maximè.

Certain adverbs be compared: as, Doctè, doctiùs, doctissimè. Fortiter, fortiùs, fortissimè. Propè, propiùs, proximè.

Also the voices of Prepositions, if they be set alone, not having any casuall word to serve unto, joyned with them, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs: as, Qui antè non cavet, pòst dolebit, *He that beware not afore shall be sorry afterward.* Coràm laudare, & clàm vituperare, inhonestum est. *In presence to commend one, and behind the back to dispraise, is an unhonest point.*

OF A CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech, that joyneth words and sentences together.

Of Conjunctions some be Copulatives: as, Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.

Some be Disjunctives: as, Aut, ve, vel, seu, sive.
Discretives: as, Sed, quidem, autem, verò at, ast.
Causals: as, Nam, namque, enim, etenim, quia, ut, quòd, quum, quoniam, and quando set for quoniam.

Some

Some be { **Conditionals:** as, Si, ſin, modò, dum, dummodò.
Exceptives: as, Ni, niſi, quin, alioquin, præterquam.

Some be { **Interrogatives:** as, Nè, an, utrum, necne, anne, nonne.
Illatives: as, Ergo, ideo, igitur, quare, itaque, proin.

Some be { **Adverſatives:** as, Etſi, quanquam, quamvis, licèt, eſtô.
Redditives to the ſame: as, Tamen, attamen.
Electives: as, Quàm, ac, atque.
Diminutives: as, Saltem, vel.

OF A PREPOSITION.

A **Prepoſition is a part of ſpeech moſt commonly ſet before other parts, either in Appoſition,** as Ad patrem: **or elſe in Compoſition,** as Indoctus.

Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve *to the Accuſative caſe,*

Ad, **To,**
Apud, **At,**
Ante, **Before.**
Adverſus, Adverſum, } **Againſt.**

Cis, Citra, } **On this ſide.**
Circum, Circa, } **About.**
Contra, **Againſt.**
Erga, **Towards.**
Extra, **Without.**
Intra, **Within.**
Inter, **Between.**
Infra, **Beneath.**
Iuxta, **Beſide,** *or* **nigh (to.**
Ob, **For.**
Pone.

Pone, Behind.	Ultra, Beyond.
Per, By, *or* through.	Præter, Beſide.
Prope, Nigh.	Supra, Above.
Propter, For.	Circiter, About.
Secundum, After.	Uſque, Untill.
Poſt, After.	Secus, By.
Trans, on the further ſide.	Verſus, Towards.
	Penes, In the power.

Where note, that Verſus is ſet after his caſuall word: as, Londinum verſus, *Towards London.* And likewiſe may Penes be ſet alſo.

Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve *to the Ablative caſe.*

A, ab, abs, From *or* fro.	Pro, For.
Cum, With.	Præ, Before *or* in compariſon.
Coram, Before, *or* in preſence.	Palam, Openly.
Clam, Privily.	Sine, Without.
De, Of *or* fro.	Abſque, Without.
E, Of *or* fro.	Tenus, untill, *or* up to.
Ex, Of *or* fro.	

Where note, that if the caſuall word joyned with Tenus be the plurall number, it ſhall be put in the Genitive caſe, and be ſet before Tenus: as, Aurium tenus, *Up to the eares.* Genuum tenus, *Up to the knees.*

Note alſo, that the voices of Prepoſitions being ſet alone without their caſuall words, be not Prepoſitions, but are changed into Adverbs: as is aforeſaid in the Adverb.

Theſe

The ſe Prepoſitions following ſerve to both Caſes.

In **with this ſigne** *To*, **to the Accuſative caſe: as,** In urbem, *Into the city,* In **without this ſigne** *To*, **to the Ablative caſe: as,** In te ſpes mea eſt, *My hope is in thee.* Sub noctem, *A little before night.*
Sub Judice lis eſt, *The matter is before the Judge.*
Super lapidem, *Upon a ſtone,*
Super viridi fronde, *Upon a green leaſe.*
Subter terram, *Under the earth.*
Subter aquis, *Under the water.*

OF AN INTERJECTION.

AN Interjection is a part of ſpeech which betokeneth a ſudden paſſion of the mind under an imperfect voice.

Some are of Mirth: as, Evax, vah.

Some are of Sorrow: as, Heu, hei.

Some are of
- Dread: as, Atat.
- Marvelling: as, Papæ.
- Diſdaining: as, Hem, vah.
- Shunning: as, Apage.
- Praiſing: as, Euge.
- Scorning: as, Hui.
- Exclamation: as, Proh Deûm, atque hominum fidem.
- Curſing: as, Væ, malum.
- Laughing: as, Ha, ha, he.
- Calling: as, Eho, oh, io.
- Silence: as, Au. And ſuch others.

THE

THE CONCORDS of LATINE Speech.

FOr the due joyning of words in conſtruction, it is to be underſtood, that in Latine ſpeech there be three Concords: The firſt, betweene the nominative caſe and the verb; The ſecond, betweene the ſubſtantive and the adjective; The third, betweene the antecedent and the relative.

The firſt Concord.

WHen an Engliſh is given to be made in Latine, looke out the principall verb. If there be more verbs than one in a ſentence, the firſt is the principall verb, except it be the infinitive mood, or have before it a relative: as that, whom, which: or a conjunction: as, Ut, *that*; Cum, *when*; Si, *if*; and ſuch others.

When ye have found the verb, aſk this queſtion who? or what? and the word that anſwereth to the queſtion ſhall be the nominative caſe to the verb: except it be a verb perſonall, which will have no nominative caſe. And the nominative ſhall in making and conſtruing Latine be ſet before the verb: except a queſtion be asked, and then the nominative is ſet after the verb, or after the ſigne of the verb: as, [b] Amas [a] tu? *Loveſt thou?* [b] Venítne [a] Rex? *Doth the King come?*

Likewiſe if the verb be of the imperative mood: as, [b] Ama [a] tu, *Love thou:* [b] Amato [a] ille, *Let him love.*

And ſometime when this ſigne it, or there, commeth before the Engliſh of the verb: as, [b] Eſt [a] liber meus,

meus, *It is my book.* [b]Venit ad me [a] quidam, *There came one to me.* **And that caſuall word which cometh next after the verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion** whom? **or** what? **made by the verb, ſhall commonly be the accuſative caſe; except the verb do properly govern another caſe after him to be conſtrued withall: as,** Si cupis [a] placere [b] magiſtro, [a] utere [b] diligentiâ; nec[a]ſis tantus [b]ceſſator, ut [b]calcaribus [a] indigeas, *If thou covet to pleaſe thy maſter, uſe diligence; and be not ſo ſlack, that thou ſhalt need ſpurs.*

A verb perſonall agreeth with his nominative caſe in number and perſon: as, [a] Præceptor [b] legit, [a] vos verò [b] negligitis, *The maſter readeth, and ye regard not.* **Where note that the firſt perſon is more worthy then the ſecond, and the ſecond more worthy then the third.**

Many nominative caſes ſingular, with a conjunction copulative coming between them, will have a verb plurall, which verb plurall ſhall agree with the nominative caſe of the moſt worthy perſon: as, [a] Ego & [a]tu [b]ſumus in tuto, *I and thou be in ſafeguard,* [a]Tu & [a]pater [b]periclitamini, *Thou and thy father are in jeopardy,* [a] Pater & [a]præceptor[b] accerſunt te, *Thy father and thy maſter have ſent for thee.*

When a verb cometh between two nominative caſes of divers numbers, the verb may indifferently accord with either of them, ſo that they be both of one perſon: as, Amantiũ [a]iræ, amoris [a]redintegratio [b]eſt, *The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love.* [a] Quid enim niſi [a]vota [b] ſuperſunt? *For what remaineth ſaving only prayers?* Pectora percuſſit, [a] pectus quoq; [a] robora [b] fiunt, *She ſtroke her breaſt, and her breaſt turned into oake alſo.*

Here note alſe, that ſometime the infinitive mood of a verb, or elſe a whole clauſe afore-going, or

elſe

elſe ſome member of a ſentence may be the nominative caſe to the verb: as, [a] Diluculo ſurgere, ſaluberrimum [b] eſt, *to ariſe betime in the morning, is the moſt wholſome thing in the world.* [a] Multum ſcire, vita [b] eſt jucundiſſima, *To know much, is the moſt pleaſant (or ſweeteſt) life of all.*

The ſecond Concord.

WHen ye have an adjective, aſk this queſtion, who? or what? & the word that anſwereth to the queſtion, ſhall be the ſubſtantive to it.

The adjective, whether it be a neune, pronoune, or participle, agreeth with his ſubſtantive in caſe, gender and number: as, [a] Amicus [b] certus in [a] re [b] incertâ cernitur, *A ſure friend is tried in a doubtfull matter.* [a] Homo [b] armatus, *A man armed.* [a] Ager [b] colendus, *A field to be tilled.* [b] Hic [a] vir, *This man.* [b] Meus [a] herus eſt, *It is my maſter.*

Where note, that the maſculine gender is more worthy then the Feminine, & the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter.

Many ſubſtantives ſingular, having a conjunction copulative coming between them, will have an adjective plurall, which adjective ſhall agree with the ſubſtantive of the moſt worthy gender: as, [a] Rex & regina [b] beati, *The King and Queen are bleſſed.*

The third Concord.

WHen ye have a relative, aske this queſtion who? or what? and the word that anſwereth to the queſtiõ, ſhall be the antecedent to it.

The antecedent moſt commonly is a word that goeth before the relative, & is rehearſed again of the relative.

The relative agreeth with his antecedent in gender, number, & perſon: as, [a] Vir ſapit, [b] qui pauca loquitur, *That man is wiſe that ſpeaketh few things,* or *words.*

Sometimes the relative hath for his antecedent the whole reaſon that goeth before him & then he ſhall be put in the neuter gender, and ſingular number: as, [a] In tempore veni, [b] quod omnium rerum eſt primum. *I came in ſeaſon, which is the chiefeſt thing of all.* But if the relative be referred to two clauſes or more, then the relative ſhall be put in the plurall number: as, [a] Tu multum dormis, & [aa] ſæpe potas, [b] quæ ambo ſunt corpori inimica. *Thou ſleepeſt much, and drinkeſt often, both which things are naught for the body.*

When this Engliſh that, may be turned into this Engliſh which, it is a relative: otherwiſe it is a conjunction, which in Latin is called quod, or ut; and in making Latine, it may elegantly be put away by turning the nominative caſe into the accuſative, and the verb into the infinitive mood: as, Gaudeo [a] quòd tu bene [b] vales · Gaudeo [a] te bene [b] valere, *I am glad that thou art in good health.* Jubeo [a] ut tu [b] abeas: Jubeo [a] te [b] abire, *I bid that thou go hence.*

Many antecedents ſingular, having a conjunction copulative between them, will have a relative plurall: which relative ſhall agree with the antecedent of the moſt worthy gender: as, [a] Imperium & [a] dignitas [b] quæ petiiſti, *The rule and dignity which thou haſt required.*

But in things not apt to have life, the neuter gender is moſt worthy: yea, & in ſuch caſe, though the ſubſtantives or antecedents be of the maſculine or of the feminine gender, & none of them of the neuter: yet may the adjective or relative be put in the neuter gender: as, [a] Arcus & [aa] calami ſunt [b] bona, *The bow and arrowes are good.* [a] Arcus & [aa] calami [b] quæ fregiſti, *The bow and arrowes which thou haſt broken.*

The

The caſe of the Relative.

When there cometh no nominative caſe betweꝛn the relative and the verb, the relative ſhall be the nominative caſe to the verb: as, Miſer eſt, [a] qui nummos [b] admiratur, *Wretched is that perſon which is in love with money.*

But when there cometh a nominative caſe betweꝛn the relative and the verbe, the relative ſhall be ſuch caſe as the verbe will have after him: as, Felix, [b] quem [aa] faciunt aliena [a] pericula cautum, *Happy is he, whom other mens harms do make to beware.*

As the relative may be the nominative caſe to the verb, ſo it may be the ſubſtantive to the adjective that is joyned with him, oꝛ that cometh after him: as, Divitias amare noli, [a] quod omnium rerum eſt [b] ſordidiſſimum, *Love not thou riches, which to doe is the moſt beggerly thing in the World.*

Nounes interrogatives and indefinites follow the rule of the relative: as, Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c. which evermoꝛe come beforꝛe the verb, like as the relative doth: as, Hei mihi! qualis erat? Talis erat, [b] qualem nunquam [a] vidi.

Yet here is to be underſtood and noted, that the relative is not alwaies governed of the verb that he cometh beforꝛe, but ſometime of the infinitive mood that cometh after the verb: as, [b] Quibus voluiſti me gratias [a] agere, egi, *What perſons thou willedſt me to thanke, I have thanked.*

Sometime of a participle: as, [b] Quibus rebus [a] adductus feciſti? *With what things moved didſt thou it?* Sometime of the gerund: as, [a] Quæ nunc non eſt [b] narrandi locus, *Which things at this preſent is no time to tell.*

Sometime of the prepoſition ſet beforꝛe him: as, [b] Quem [a] in locum deducta res ſit, vides, *Unto what*

ſtate the matter is now brought thou ſeeſt.

Sometime of the ſubſtantive that it doth accord with: as, Senties [b] qui [a] vir ſim, *Thou ſhalt perceive what a fellow I am.* Albeit in this manner of ſpeaking, qui is an indefinite, and not a relative.

Sometime of a noune partitive or diſtributive: as, [b] Quarum rerum [a] utram minùs velim, non facilè poſſum exiſtimare, *Of the which two things whether I would with leſſe will have, I cannot eaſily eſteeme.*

Sometime it is put in the genitive caſe, by reaſon of a ſubſtantive coming next after him: as, Ego illum non novi, [b] cujus [a] cauſa hoc incipis, *I know him not, for whoſe cauſe thou beginneſt this matter.*

Sometime it is otherwiſe governed of a noune ſubſtantive: as, Omnia tibi dabuntur, [b] quibus [a] opus habes, *All things ſhall be given thee, which thou haſt need of.*

Sometime of an adverb: as, [b] Cui utrùm [a] obviàm procedam nondum ſtatui, *Whom whether I will go to meet with, I have not yet determined.*

Sometime it is put in the ablative caſe with this ſign than, † is governed of the comparative degree coming after him: as, Utere virtute, [b] † quâ nihil eſt [a] melius, *Uſe vertue, than the which nothing is better.*

Sometime it is not governed at all, but is put in the ablative caſe abſolute: as, Quantus erat Iulius Cæſar, [ab] quo imperatore, Romani primùm Britanniam ingreſſi ſunt! *How worthy a man was Julius Cæſar, under whoſe conduct the Romans firſt entred into Britain!*

Alſo when it ſignifieth an inſtrument wherewith a thing is to be done, it is put in the ablative caſe: as, Ferrum habuit, [b] quo ſe [a] occideret, *He had a knife, wherewith he would have ſlaine himſelfe.*

When a relative cometh between two ſubſtantives

tives of divers genders, it may indifferently accord with either of them: as, [a] Avis [b] quæ paſſer appellatur; or [a] Avis [b] qui paſſer appellatur, *The bird which is called a ſparrow.* Yea, though the ſubſtantives be of divers numbers alſo: as, Eſtne ea [a] Lutetia, [b] quam nos Pariſios dicimus? *Is not that called Lutetia, that we do call Paris?* Or elſe, Eſtne ea Lutetia, [b] quos nos [a] Pariſios dicimus?

Conſtructions of nounes ſubſtantives.

WHen two ſubſtantives come together betokening divers things, the latter ſhall be the genitive caſe: as, [a] Facundia [b] Ciceronis, *The eloquence of Cicero.* [a] Opus [b] Virgilii, *The worke of Virgil.* [a] Amator [b] ſtudiorum, *A lover of ſtudies.* [a] Dogma [b] Platonis, *The opinion of Plato.* But if they belong both to one thing, they ſhall be put in one caſe: as [a] Pater meus [b] vir, amat [a] me [b] puerum, *My father being a man, loveth me a child.*

When the Engliſh of this word res, is put with an adjective, ye may put away res, & put the adjective in the neuter gender, like a ſubſtantive: as, [a] Multa me [b] impedierunt, *Many things have letted me.* And being ſo put, it may be the ſubſtantive to an adjective: as, [a] Pauca his [b] ſimilia, *A few things like unto theſe.* Nonnulla [b] hujuſmodi, *Many things of like ſort.*

An adjective in the neuter gender, put alone without a ſubſtantive, ſtandeth for a ſubſtantive, and may have a genitive caſe after him, as if it were a ſubſtantive: as, [a] Multum [b] lucri, *Much gain.* [a] Quantum [b] negotii? *How much buſineſſe?* [a] Id [b] operis, *That worke.*

Words importing indument of any quality or property, to the praiſe or diſpraiſe of a thing, coming after a noune ſubſtantive, or a verb ſubſtantive, may be put in the ablative caſe,

or in the genitive: as, [a]Puer [b] bonâ indole, or [a] Puer [b] bonæ indolis, *a child of a good towardnes*: [a]Puer [b]boni ingenii, or [a]Puer, [b]bono ingenio, *a child of a good wit.*

Opus and Uſus, when they be Latine for need, require an ablative caſe: as, [a] Opus eſt mihi tuo [b] judicio, *I have need of thy judgement.* Viginti [b]minis [a] uſus eſt filio, *My ſonne hath need of twenty pounds.*

Conſtructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive caſe.

❧❧❧❧❧ Adjectives that ſignifie deſire, knowledge, ❧ A ❧ remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, & ❧❧❧❧❧ ſuch other like, require a genitive caſe: as, [a] Cupidus [b]auri, *Covetous of money.* [a]Peritus [b]belli, *Expert of warfare.* [a] Ignarus [b] omnium, *Ignorant of all things.* [a]Fidens [b]animi, *Bold of heart,* [a]Dubius [b]mentis, *Doubtfull of mind,* [a] Memor [b]præteriti, *Mindfull of that is paſt,* [a]Reus [b]furti, *Accuſed of theft.*

Nounes partitives, and certaine interrogatives, with certaine nouns of number, require a genitive caſe: as, Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, ſolus, unus, medius, quiſque, quiſquis, quicunque, quidam, quis for aliquis, or quis an interrogative: Unus, duo, tres: Primus, ſecundus, tertius, &c. as, [a]Aliquis [b]noſtrûm, [a]Primus [b] omnium.

When a queſtion is asked, the anſwer in Latine muſt be made by the ſame caſe of a nounc, pronoune, or participle, & by the ſame tenſe of a verb that the queſtion is asked by: as, [a] Cujus eſt fundus? [b] Vicini. Quid [a]agitur in ludo literario? [b]Studetur. Except a queſtion be asked by Cujus, ja, jum: as, [a]Cuja eſt ſententia? [b]Ciceronis. Or by a word that may govern divers caſes: as, [b] Quanti [a] emiſti librum? [bb] Parvo. Or except I muſt anſwer by one of theſe poſſeſſives, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter: as, [a]Cujus eſt domus? non [b] veſtra, ſed [bb] noſtra.

Nounes

Nounes of the comparative and the ſuperlative degree, being put partitively, that is to ſay, having after them this Engliſh of, **or** among, **require a genitive caſe: as,** [b] Aurium [a] mollior eſt ſiniſtra, *Of the eares, the left is the ſofter.* Cicero [b] Oratorum [a] eloquentiſſimus, *Cicero the moſt eloquent of Orators.*

Nounes of the comparative degree, having then **or** by **after them, doe cauſe the word following to be the ablative caſe: as,** [a] Frigidior [b] glacie, *More could then ice.* [a] Doctior [b] multo, *Better learned by a great deale.* Uno [b] pede [a] altior, *Higher by a foot.*

The Dative caſe.

Adjectives that betoken profit or diſprofit, likeneſſe or unlikenes, pleaſure, ſubmitting, or belonging to any thing, require a dative caſe: as, Labor eſt [a] utilis [b] corpori, *Labour is profitable to the body.* [a] Æqualis [b] Hectori, *Equall to Hector.* [a] Idoneus [b] bello, *Fit for war.* [a] Jucundus [b] omnibus, *Pleaſant to all perſons.* [b] Parenti [a] ſupplex, *Suppliant to his father,* [b] Mihi [a] proprium, *Proper to me.*

Likewiſe nounes adjectives of the paſſive ſignification in bilis, **and participles in** dus: **as,** [a] Flebilis, [aa] flendus [b] omnibus, *To be lamented of all men.* [a] Formidabilis, [aa] formidandus [b] hoſti, *To be feared of his enemy.*

The Accuſative caſe.

The meaſure of length, breadth, or thicknes of any thing, is put after adjectives in the accuſative caſe, & ſometime in the ablative caſe: as, Turris [a] alta [b] centum pedes, *A tower an hundred foot high.* Arbor [a] lata [b] tres digitos, *A tree three fingers broad.* Liber [a] craſſus [b] tres pollices, *vel* [bb] tribus pollicibus, *A booke three inches thick.*

The Ablative caſe.

Adjectives ſignifying fulneſſe, emptineſſe, plenty, or wanting, require an ablative caſe, and ſometime a genitive: as, [b]Copiis [a] abundans. Crura [b] thymo [a] plena, [a]Vacuus [b] irâ, [bb] iræ, ab ira. Nulla epiſtola [a]inanis [b] re aliquâ. Ditiſſimus [b]agri. [b]Stultorum [a]plena ſunt omnia. Quis, niſi [b] mentis [a]inops, oblatum reſpuat aurum? [a]Integer vitæ, [b]ſceleríſque purus, Non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu. [a]Expers [b]omnium. Corpus [a]inane [b]animæ.

Theſe adjectives Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, **with ſuch others, will have an ablative caſe: as.** [a] Dignus [b]honore. [a] Captus [b]oculis. [b]Virtute [a]præditus. [b] Paucis [a]contentus.

Where note that Dignus, indignus, **and** contentus, **may inſteed of the ablative caſe have an infinitive mood of a verb: as,** [a]Dignus [b] laudari, *Worthy to be praiſed.* [a] Contentus in pace [b] vivere, *Content to live in peace.*

Conſtruction of the Pronoune.

Theſe genitive caſes of the primitives, Mei, tui, ſui, noſtrî, **and** veſtrî, **be uſed, when ſuffering or paſſion is ſignified: as,** [a] Pars [b] tui. [a] Amor [b] mei. **But when poſſeſſion is ſignified,** Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, **and** veſter **be uſed: as,** [a] Ars [b]tua. [a] Imago [b] tua.

Theſe Genitive caſes, Noſtrûm, veſtrûm, **be uſed after diſtributives, partitives, comparatives, & ſuperlatives: as,** [a]Nemo [b]veſtrûm. [a]Aliquis [b]noſtrûm. [a] Major [b] veſtrûm. [a]Maximus natu [b] noſtrûm.

Conſtruction of the Verb: and firſt with

The Nominative caſe.

Sum, forem, fio, exiſto, **& certaine verbs paſſives: as,** Dicor, vocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, videor, **with other like, will have ſuch caſe after**

after them, as they have before them: as, [a] Fama [aa]eſt [b]malum, *Fame is an evill thing.* [a] Malus culturâ [aa] fit [b]bonus, *An evill perſon by due ordering or governance is made good.* [a] Crœſus [aa] vocatur [b] dives, *Crœſus is called rich.* [a]Horatius [aa]ſalutatur [b]Poëta, *Horace is ſaluted by the name of Poet.* Malo [a] te [b] divitem [aa] eſſe, quàm haberi. *I had rather thou wert rich indeed, then ſo accounted.*

Alſo verbs that betoken bodily moving, going, reſting, or doing, which be properly called verbs of geſture: as, Eo, incedo, curro, ſedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, ſtudeo, dormio, ſomnio, and ſuch other like, as they have before thẽ a nominative caſe of the doer or ſufferer, ſo may they have after them a nominative caſe of a noun or participle, declaring the manner or circumſtance of the doing or ſuffering: as, [a] Incedo [b] claudus, *I go lame.* Petrus [aa] dormit [b] ſecurus, *Peter ſleepeth void of care.* [a] Tu [aa] cubas [b] ſupinus, *Thou lieſt in bed with thy face upward.* [a] Somnias [b] vigilans, *Thou dreameſt waking.* [a] Studeto [b] ſtans, *Study thou ſtanding.* And likewiſe in the accuſative caſe: as, Non decet [a]quenquam [aa]mejere currentem, aut mandentem, *It doth not become any man to piſſe running, or eating.*

And generally, when the word that goeth before the verb, and the word that cometh after the verb belong both to one thing, *this is to ſay,* have reſpect either to other, or depend either of other, they ſhall be put both in one caſe, whether the verb be tranſitive or intranſitive, of what kind ſoever the verb be: as, [a]Loquor [b] frequens, *I ſpeak often.* [a] Taceo [b] multus, *I hold my peace much.* [a] Scribo epiſtolas [b]rariſſimus, *I write letters very ſeldome.* Ne [a] aſſueſcas [aa] bibere vinum [b] jejunus, *Accuſtome not thy ſelfe to drink wine next thy heart, or not having eaten ſomewhat before.*

The

The Genitive caſe.

THis Verb Sum, **when it betokeneth or importeth poſſeſſion, owing, or otherwiſe pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, duty, or guiſe, it cauſeth the noune, pronoune, or participle following to be put in the genitive caſe: as,** Hæc veſtis [a] eſt [b] patris, *This garment is my fathers.* [b] Inſipientis [a] eſt dicere, non putâram, *It is the property of a foole to ſay, I had not thought.* Extremæ [a] eſt [b] dementiæ diſcere dediſcenda, *It is a point of the greateſt folly in the world, to learne things that muſt afterward be learned otherwiſe.* [b] Orantis [a] eſt nihil niſi cœleſtia cogitare, *It is the duty of a man that is ſaying his prayers, to have mind on nothing but heavenly things.* **Except that theſe pronouns,** Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, **and** veſter, **ſhall in ſuch manner of ſpeaking be uſed in the nominative caſe: as,** Hic codex [a] eſt [b] meus, *This booke is mine.* Hæc domus [a] eſt [b] veſtra, *This houſe is yours.* Non [a] eſt mentiri [b] meum, *It is not my guiſe (or property) to lie.* [b] Noſtrum [a] eſt injuriam non inferre, *It is our parts not to do wrong.* [b] Tuum [a] eſt omnia juxtà pati. *It is thy part (or dutie) to ſuffer all things alike.*

Verbs that betoken to eſteeme or regard, do require a genitive caſe betokening the value: as, [b] Parvi [a] ducitur probitas, *Honeſty is reckoned little worth.* [b] Maximi [a] penditur nobilitas, *Nobleneſſe of birth is very much regarded.*

Verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or abſoyling, will have a genitive caſe of the crime, or of the cauſe, or of the thing that one is accuſed, condemned, or warned of: or elſe an ablative caſe, moſt commonly without a preposition: as, Hic [b] furti ſe [a] alligat *vel* [bb] furto. [a] Admonuit me [b] errati, *vel* [bb] errato. [b] De pecuniis repetundis [a] damnatus eſt. Satago,

Satago, miſereor, miſereſco, **require a genitive caſe: as,** [b]Rerum ſuarum [a]ſatagit. [a]Miſerere [b]mei Deus.

Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, recordor, & Memini, **will have a genitive, or an accuſative caſe: as,** [a] Reminiſcor [b] hiſtoriæ. [a]Obliviſcor [b] carminis. [a]Recordor [b] pueritiam. [a] Obliviſcor [b] lectionem. [a]Memini [b] tui, *vel* [bb] te, *I remember thee.* **Alſo** Memini **hath an Ablative caſe with a Præpoſition: as,** [a]Memini [b] de te, *I ſpake of thee.* Egeo, Indigeo, Potior, **have a Genitive or an Ablative caſe.** as, [a] Egeo, or [a] Indigeo [b] tui *vel* [bb] te, *I have need of thee.* [a]Potior [b] urbis, *I conquer the city.* [a]Potior [b] voto, *I obtain my deſire.*

The Dative caſe.

✤✤✤✤ **LL manner of verbs put acquiſitively, that** ✤ A ✤ **is to ſay, with theſe tokens** to **or** for **after** ✤✤✤✤ **them, will have a dative caſe: as,** Non [b] omnibus [a] dormio, *I ſleep not to all men.* [b]Huic [a]habeo, non [b] tibi, *I have it for this man, and not for thee.*

To this rule do alſo belong verbs betokening

To
- **Profit or diſprofit: as,** Commodo, incommodo, noceo.
- **Compare: as,** Comparo, compono, confero.
- **Give or reſtore: as,** Dono, reddo, refero.
- **Promiſe or to pay:** promitto, polliceor, ſolvo.
- **Cõmand or ſhew: as,** impero, indico, monſtro.
- **Truſt: as,** Fido, confido, fidem habeo.
- **Obey or to be againſt: as,** Obedio, adulor, repugno.
- **Threaten or to be angry with: as,** Minor, indignor, iraſcor.

Alſo Sum, **with his compounds, except** Poſſum. **Alſo verbs compound with** ſatis, benè, & malè: **as,** Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio. **Finally, certain verbs compound with theſe prepoſitions,** Præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, **and** inter, **will have a dative caſe: as,** Præluceo, adjaceo, condono, ſuboleo,

oleo, anteſto, poſthabeo, objicio, inſulto, interſero.

This verb Sum, es, fui, may oftentimes be ſet for habeo, and then the word that ſeemeth in the Engliſh to be the nominative, ſhall be put in the dative, and the word that ſeemeth to be the accuſative caſe, ſhall be the nominative: as, [a] Eſt [b] mihi [a] mater, *I have a mother.* Non [a] eſt [b] mihi [a] argentum, *I have no money.* But if Sum be the infinitive mood, this nominative ſhall be turned into the accuſative: as, Scio [b] tibi non [a] eſſe [a] argentum, *I know thou haſt no money.*

Alſo when Sum hath after him a nominative caſe and a dative, the word that is the nominative caſe may be alſo the dative: ſo that Sum may in ſuch manner of ſpeaking be conſtrued with a double dative caſe: as, [a] Sum [a] tibi [bb] præſidio, *I am to thee a ſafeguard.* Hæc res [a] eſt [b] mihi [bb] voluptati, *This thing is to me a pleaſure.*

And not onely Sum, but alſo many other verbs may in ſuch manner of ſpeaking have a double dative caſe, one of the perſon, and another of the thing: as, [a] do [b] tibi veſtem [bb] pignori. [a] Verto hoc [b] tibi [bb] vitio. Hoc tu [b] tibi [bb] laudi [a] ducis.

The Accuſative caſe.

VErbs tranſitives are all ſuch as have after them an accuſative caſe of the doer or ſufferer, whether they be active, commune, or deponent: as, Uſus [b] promptos [a] facit. Fœminæ [a] ludificantur [b] viros. [a] Largitur [b] pecuniam.

Alſo verbs neuters may have an accuſative caſe of their own ſignification: as, Endymionis [b] ſomnum [a] dormis. [a] Gaudeo [b] gaudium. [a] Vivo [b] vitam.

Verbs of asking, teaching, & praying, will have two accuſative caſes, one of the ſufferer, and another of the thing: as, [a] Rogo [b] te [bb] pecuniam. [a] Docebo [b] te [bb] literas. [b] Quod [bb] te jamdudum [a] hortor. [a] Exuo [b] me [bb] gladium.

The

The Ablative caſe.

ALl verbs require an ablative caſe of the inſtrument, put with this ſigne with before it, or of the cauſe, or of the manner of doing: as, [a]Ierit eum [b]gladio. [a]Taceo [b]metu. Summâ [b] eloquentiâ cauſam [a] egit.

The word of price is put after verbs in the ablative caſe: as, [a]Vendidi [b]auro [a]Emptus ſum [b]argento. Except theſe genitives, when they be put alone without ſubſtantives, Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidē, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunq;: as, [b]Quanti [a]mercatus es hunc equum? Certè [b]pluris quàm [a] vellem, Saving that after verbs of price we ſhall alwaies uſe theſe adverbs, Cariùs, viliùs, meliùs, and pejùs, inſtead of their caſuals.

Verbs of plentie or ſcarceneſſe, filling, emptying, loading, or unloading, will have an ablative caſe: as, [a]Affluis [b]opibus. [a]Cares [b]virtute. [a] Expleo te [b] fabulis. [a]Spoliavit me [b]bonis omnibus. [a] Oneras ſtomachum [b]cibo. [a]Levabo te hoc [b]onere. Likewiſe, Utor, fungor, fruor, potior, lætor, gaudeo, dignor, mūto, onero, communico, afficio, proſequor, impertio, impertior.

Verbs that betoken receiving, or diſtance, or taking away, will have an ablative caſe, with à, ab, è, ex, or de: as, [a]Accepit literas [b]à Petro. [a]Audivi [b]ex nuncio. Longè [a]diſtat [b]à nobis. [a] Eripui te [b] è malis. And this ablative after verbs of taking away may be turned into the dative: as, [a]Subtraxit [b] mihi cingulum, [a] Eripuit [b]illi vitam.

Verbs of comparing or exceeding, may have an ablative caſe of the word that ſignifieth the meaſure of exceeding: as, [a]Præfero hunc multis [b]gradibus, *I preferre this man by many degrees.* [b] Paulo intervallo illum [a] ſuperat, *he is beyond the other but a little ſpace.*

A noune, or a proneune ſubſtantive, joyned with a participle expreſſed or underſtood, and having none other word where of it may be governd, it ſhall be put in the ablative caſe abſolute: as, [a] Rege [b] veniente, hoſtes fugerunt. *The king coming, the enemies fled.* [a] Me [b] duce, vinces, *I being captaine, thou ſhalt overcome.*

And it may be reſolved by any of theſe words, Dum, cum, quando, ſi, quanquam, poſtquàm: as, [a] Rege [b] veniente; *id eſt*, Dum veniret Rex. [a] Me [b] duce, *id eſt*. Si ego dux fuero.

Conſtructions of Paſſives,

A verb paſſive will have after him an ablative caſe with a prepoſition or ſometime a dative of the doer: as, Virgilius [a] legitur [b] à me. [b] Tibi fama [a] petatur. And the ſame ablative or dative ſhall be the nominative caſe to the verbe, if it be made by the active: as, [a] Ego [b] lego Virgilium, [b] Petas [a] tu famam.

Gerunds.

Gerunds and ſupines will have ſuch caſes, as the verbs that they come of: as, Otium [a] ſcribendi [b] literas. Ad [a] conſulendum [b] tibi. [a] Auditum [b] Poetas.

When the Engliſh of the infinitive mood cometh after any of theſe nounes ſubſtantives, Studium, cauſa, tempus, gratia, otium, occaſio, libido, ſpes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, geſtus, ſatietas, poteſtas, licentia, conſuetudo, conſilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, and others like, if the verb ſhould be of the active voice, it ſhall be made by the Gerund in di: And the ſame gerund in di is uſed alſo after certain adjectives, as, [a] Cupidus [b] viſendi. [a] Certus [b] eundi. [a] Peritus [b] jaculandi. [a] Gnarus [b] bellandi.

When

When ye have an Engliſh of the participle of the preſent tenſe, with this ſign of or with, comming after a noune adjective, it ſhall in Latine making be put in the gerund in do: as, [a] Deſeſſus ſum [b] ambulando, *I am weary of walking.*

Alſo the Engliſh of the participle of the preſent tenſe coming without a ſubſtantive, with this ſign in or by before him, ſhall in latine making be put in the gerund in do: as, Cæſar [b] dando, [b] ſublevando, [b] ignoſcendo, gloriam [a] adeptus eſt. [b] In apparando totum hunc [a] conſumunt diem. And the ſame gerund in do is uſed either without a preposition, or with one of theſe prepoſitions, A, ab, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro: as, Deterrent [a] á [b] bibendo. [a] Ab [b] amando. Cogitat [a] de [b] edendo. Ratio bene ſcribendi [a] cum [b] loquendo conjuncta eſt.

The Engliſh of the infinitive mood, coming after a reaſon, and ſhewing the cauſe of a reaſon may be put in the gerund in dum, as Dies mihi ut ſatis ſit [a] ad [b] agendum, vereor, *I feare that a whole day will not be enough for me to do my buſineſſe.*

The gerund in dum is uſed after one of theſe prepoſitions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante: as, [a] Ad [b] capiendum hoſtes. [a] Ob (*vel* [a] propter) [b] redimendum captivos. [a] Inter [b] cœnandum. [a] Ante [b] damnandum.

And when ye have this Engliſh muſt or ought in a reaſon, where it ſeemeth to be made by this verb oportet, it may be put in the gerund in dum: with this verb eſt ſet impersonally: and then the word that ſeemeth in the Engliſh to be the nominative caſe, ſhall be put in the dative: as, [a] Abeundum eſt [b] mihi, *I muſt go hence.*

Supines

Supines.

The firſt Supine hath his Active ſignification, and is put after Verbs & Participles, that betoken moving to a place: as, [a]Eo [b]Cubitum. [b] Spectatum [a] admiſſi, riſum teneatis amici?

The latter Supine hath his paſſive ſignification & is put after Nounes Adjectives: as, Dignus, indignus, turpis, fœdus, proclivis, facilis, odioſus, mirabilis, optimus, and ſuch like. And the ſame Supine may alſo be turned into the Infinitive mood paſſive: as it may be indifferently ſaid in Latine, [a]Facile [b] factu, *or* [a]Facile [b] fieri, *Eaſie to be done.* [a]Turpe [b]dictu, *or* [a]Turpe [b]dici, *Unhoneſt to be ſpoken.*

The Time.

NOunes that betoken part of time, be commonly put in the ablative caſe: as, [b] Nocte [a] vigilas. [b] Luce [a] dormis. But nounes that betoken continuall terme of time, without ceaſing or intermiſſion, be commonly uſed in the accuſative caſe: as, Sexaginta [b] annos [a]natus. [b] Hyemem totam [a] ſtertis.

NOunes that betoken ſpace between place and place, be commonly put in the accuſative caſe: as, [b] Pedem hinc ne [a] diſceſſeris, *Go not thou a foot from this place.*

A Place.

NOunes Appellatives, or names of great places, be put with a prepoſition, if they follow a verb that ſignifieth, *In a place, To a place, From a place,* or *By a place*: as, [a] Vivo [b] in Anglia. [a] Veni [b] per Galliam [bb] in Italiam. [a] Proficiſcor [b]ex urbe.

In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper name

name of the firſt or ſecond declenſion, and the ſingular number, it ſhall be put in the genitive caſe: as, [a]Vixit [b]Londini. [a]Studuit [b] Oxoniæ.

And theſe nounes, Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, be likewiſe uſed: as, [a]Procumbit [b] humi bos. [b] Militiæ [a] enutritus eſt. [b] Domi [bb] bellíque otioſi [a]vivitis.

But if the place be of the third declenſion, or the plurall number, it ſhall be put in the dative, or in the ablative caſe: as, [a]Militavit [b]Carthagini, or [bb]Carthagine. [b] Athenis [a] natus eſt. Likewiſe we ſay, [b]Ruri, or [bb] Rure [a]educatus eſt.

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it ſhall be put in the accuſative caſe without a prepoſition: as, [a]Eo [b]Romam. Likewiſe, [a] Confero me [b]domum. [a] Recipio me [b] Rus.

From a place, or By a place, if the place be a proper name, it ſhall be put in the ablative caſe without a prepoſition: as, [a]Diſceſſit [b] Londino. [a] Profectus eſt [b] Londino (*vel* per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus be likewiſe uſed: as, [a] Abiit [b]domo. [b] Rure [a] reverſus eſt.

Impersonals.

A Verb impersonall hath no nominative caſe before him; and this word it or there is commonly his ſigne: as, Decet, *it becometh.* [a]Oportet [b]aliquem eſſe, *There muſt be ſome body:* But if he hath neither of theſe words before him, then the word that ſeemeth to be the nominative caſe, ſhall be ſuch caſe as the verb impersonall will have after him: as, [b]Me [a]oportet, *I muſt.* [b] Tibi [a]licet, *Thou mayeſt.*

Intereſt, refert, and eſt for intereſt, require a genitive caſe of all caſuall words, except Meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ, and cujâ, the ablative caſes of the

pronoũnes poſſeſſives: as, [a] Intereſt [b] omnium rectè agere. [b]Tua [a]refert teipſum nôſſe.

Certaine impersonals require a dative caſe: as, Libet, licet, patet, liquet, conſtat, placet, expedit, prodeſt, ſufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit, and other like. Some will have an accuſative caſe only: as, Delectat, decet, juvat, oportet. Some beſide the accuſative caſe will have alſo a genitive: as, [bb]Noſtri [b]noſmet [a]pœnitet. [b]Me [bb]civitatis [a]tœdet. [a]Pudet [b]me [bb]negligentiæ. [a]Miſeret [b]me [bb]tui. [b]Me [bb]illorum [a] miſereſcit.

Verbs impersonals of the paſſive voice, being formed of neuters, do governe ſuch caſes as the verbs neuters which they come of: as, [a]Parcatur [b]ſumptui, *Let coſt be ſpared.* Becauſe we ſay, [a] Parcamus [b]pecuniæ, *Let us ſpare coſt.*

A verb impersonall of the paſſive voice, hath like caſe as other verbs paſſives have: as, [a]Benefit multis [b]à principe. Yet many times the caſe is not expreſſed, but underſtood: as, Maxima vi [a]certatur, *ſubaudi* [b]ab illis.

When a deed is ſignified to be done of many, the verb being a verb neuter, we may well change the verb neuter into the impersonall, in tur: as, [b] In ignem poſita eſt, [a]fletur.

A Participle.

PArticiples govern ſuch caſes as the verbs that they come of: as, [a] Fruiturus [b]amicis. [a]Conſulens [b]tibi. [a] Diligendus [b] ab omnibus.

Here note, that participles may foure manner of wayes be changed into nounes, the firſt is, when the voice of a participle is conſtrued with another caſe then the verb that it cometh of: as, [a] Appetens [b]vini, *Greedy of wine.*

The

The ſecond, when it is compounded with a prepoſition, which the verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withall: as, Indoctus, innocens.

The third, when it formeth all the degrees of compariſon: as, Amans, amantior, amantiſſimus: Doctus, doctior, doctiſſimus.

The fourth, when it hath no reſpect, nor expreſſe difference of time: as, Homo laudatus, *A man laudable.* Puer amandus, *id eſt*, amari dignus. *A child worthy to be loved.* And all theſe are properly called nounes participles.

Participles when they be changed into nounes require a genitive caſe: as, [a]Fugitans [b]litium. [a]Indoctus [b]pilæ. [a] Cupientiſſimus [b] tui. [b] Lactis [a] abundans.

Theſe participiall voices, Peroſus, exoſus, pertæſus, have alwaies the active ſignification, when they governe an accuſative caſe: as, [a] Exoſus [b]ſævitiam, *Hating cruelty.* [b]Vitam [a]pertæſus, *Weary of life.*

The Adverb.

ADverbs of quantitie, time and place, do require a genitive caſe: as, [a]Multum [b] lucri. [a]Tunc [b]temporis. [a]ubique [b]gentium.

Certaine adverbs will have a dative caſe, like as the nounes that they come of: as, Venit [a]obviam [b]illi. Canit [a]ſimiliter [b]huic.

Theſe datives be uſed adverbially: Tempori, luci, veſperi: as, Tempori ſurgendum. Veſperi cubandum. Luci laborandum.

Certain adverbs will have an accuſative caſe of the prepoſition that they come of: as, [a]Propiùs [b]urbem. [a]Proximè [b]caſtra.

Where note that prepoſitions, when they be ſet without a caſe, or elſe do forme the degrees of compariſon, be changed into adverbs.

The Conjunction.

CDnjunctions Copulatives and Diſjunctives, and theſe foure, Quàm, niſi, præterquam, an, couple like caſes: as, [a] Xenophon & [b] Plato fuêre æquales. And ſometimes they be put between divers caſes: as, [a]Studui [b]Romæ & [bb]Athenis. Eſt [a]liber [b] meus & [bb] fratris. [a]Emi fundum centum [b]nummis & [bb] pluris.

Conjunctions Copulatives and diſjunctives, moſt commonly joyn like moods and tenſes together: as, [a]Petrus & Joannes [b]precabantur & [bb] docebant. And ſometime divers tenſes: as, Et [b] habetur & [bb] referetur tibi à me [a]gratia.

The Prepoſition.

SOmetimes this prepoſition In is not expreſſed but underſtood, and the caſuall word nevertheleſſe put in the ablative caſe: as, Habeo te [b] loco parentis, *id eſt*, [a] in [b] loco.

A verb compound ſometimes requireth the caſe of the prepoſition that he is compounded withall: as, [a]Exeo [b] domo. [a]Prætereo [b] te inſalutatum. [a]Adeo [b] templum.

The Interjection.

CErtaine interjections require a nominative caſe: as, [a] O feſtus [b] dies hominum. Certain a dative: as, [a] Hei [b] mihi. Certain an accuſative: as, [a] Heu [b] ſtirpem inviſam. Certaine a vocative: as, [a]Pro ſancte [b] Jupiter. And the ſame Proh will have an accuſative caſe: as, [a] Proh Deûm atque hominum [b] fidem.

FINIS.

GUILIELMI

GVILIELMI LILII *ad ſuos Diſcipulos monita Padagogica, ſeu Carmen de Moribus.*

QVi mihi diſcipulus Puer es, cupis atque doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Manè citus lectum fuge, mollem diſcute ſomnum:
Templa petas ſupplex, & venerare Deum.
Attamen in primis facies ſit lota manúſque,
Sint nitidæ veſtes, comptáque cæſaries.
Deſidiam fugiens, cùm te ſchola noſtra vocárit,
Adſis, nulla pigræ ſit tibi cauſa moræ.
Me præceptorem cùm videris, ore ſaluta,
Et condiſcipulos ordine quoſque tuos.
Tu quoque fac ſedeas, ubi te ſedíſſe jubemus;
Inque loco, niſi ſis juſſus abire, mane.
Ac magis ut quiſque eſt doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magis is clarâ ſede locandus erit.
Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli,
Sint ſemper ſtudiis arma parata tuis.
Si quid dictabo, ſcribes, at ſingula rectè;
Nec macula, aut ſcriptis menda ſit ulla tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inſeruiſſe decet.
Sæpe recognoſcas tibi lecta, animóque revolvas;
Si dubites, nunc hos conſule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitat, qui ſæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebit.
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.
Diſce puer quæſo, noli dediſcere quicquam,
Nè mens te inſimulet conſcia deſidiæ.
Siſque animo attentus: quid enim docuiſſe juvabit,
Si mea non firmo pectore verba premas?
Nil tam difficile eſt, quod non ſolertia vincat:
Invigila, & parta eſt gloria militiæ.
Nam veluti flores tellus, nec ſemina profert,
Ni ſit continuò victa labore manûs;
Sic puer, ingenium ſi non exerciter, ipſum
Tempus & amittit, ſpem ſimul ingenii.
Eſt etiam ſemper lex in ſermone tenenda,
Nè nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens ſtudio, ſubmiſsâ voce loquêris;
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris.
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, diſcantur ad unguem;
Singula & abjecto verbula redde libro.
Nec verbum quiſquam dicturo ſuggerat ullum;
Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.
Si quicquam rogito, ſic reſpondere ſtudebis,
Ut laudem dictis & mereare decus.
Non linguâ celeri nimis, aut laudabere tardâ:
Eſt virtus medium, quod tenuiſſe juvat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor eſto loquare latinè;
Et veluti ſcopulos barbara verba fuge.

Præ-

Præterea ſocios, quoties te cánque rogabunt,
Inſtrue; & Ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
Qui docet indoctos, licèt indoctiſſimus eſſet,
Ipſe brevi reliquis doctior eſſe queat.
Sed tu nec ſtolidos imitabere Grammaticaſtros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquii:
Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore eſt,
Quem non authorem barbara turba probet.
Grammaticas rectè ſi vis cognoſcere leges,
Diſcere ſi cupias cultiùs ore loqui;
Addiſcas veterum clariſſima ſcripta virorum,
Et quos authores turba latina docet:
Nunc te Virgilius, nuncipſe Terentius optat,
Nunc ſimul amplecti te Ciceronis opus;
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter ſomnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris vivere Cimmeriis.
Sunt quos delectat (ſtudio virtutis honeſtæ
Poſthabito) nugis tempora conterere.
Sunt quibus eſt cordi, manibus, pedibúſve ſodales,
Aut alio quovis ſollicitare modo.
Eſt alius, qui ſe dum clarum ſanguine jactat,
Inſulſo reliquis improbrat ore genus.
Te tam prava ſequi nolim veſtigia morum,
Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.
Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis, emévſve,
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.
Inſuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte aliis puerum; nil niſi pura decent.
Clamor, rixa, joci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
Sint procul à vobis; Martis & arma procul.
Nil penitus dices, quod turpe, aut non ſit honeſtum:
Eſt vitæ, ac pariter janua lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre,
Jurare aut magni numina ſacra Dei.
Denique ſervabis res omnes, atque libellos,
Et tecum quoties iſque rediſque feres.
Effuge vel cauſas, faciunt quæcunque nocentem,
In quibus & nobis diſplicuiſſe potes.

FINIS.